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## Israeli Jets Raid Posts Along Suez

### SAM-2 Site Among Targets in Egypt

TEL AVIV, July 8 (UPI)—The Israeli Air Force attacked the Soviet-Egyptian surface-to-air missile system again in raids on the Suez front today, a military spokesman said.

All Israeli jets returned safely from day-long intermittent strikes, he said. Targets included a SAM-2 missile site in the southern sector of the Suez Canal zone, the spokesman said. The jets also blasted Egyptian Army camps, bunkers and artillery and anti-aircraft positions in the canal zone, he said.

Israeli jets struck again this

- Cairo officials say they are reading "between the lines" to find hope in U.S. proposals on Mideast. Page 2.
- U.S. ambassador in Moscow instructed to express American concern over growing danger in Mideast. Page 2.

evening, this time attacking military targets in the canal zone's northern sector, and again all returned safely, a spokesman said. Specific targets were not disclosed.

Israeli communications for the last two days have not mentioned missile sites as targets in the continuing raids. This prompted speculation that Israel was avoiding the missile system, which downed three Israeli jets in six days of attacks.

The spokesman did not say if the site hit today was destroyed. Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, said Israeli jets had so far destroyed five SAM-2 sites and damaged two SAM-3 sites.

Egyptian ground fire hit an Israeli aircraft over the Suez Canal area when Israeli formations attacked today, an Egyptian military spokesman said in Cairo. He said 10 Israeli planes attacked in all sectors of the Suez front today, killing three Egyptian soldiers and wounding eight, but failing to reach their objectives.

In an address to Israeli officers yesterday, Gen. Bar-Lev spoke of Soviet military intervention as yet another seemingly unmountable challenge facing Israel.

"We have always managed to overcome these challenges and have found the appropriate answers to the problems which have arisen. This time too we shall know how to find the answer to this new and serious situation," he said.



"TIGER CAGE"—Thomas R. Harkin, a staff member of a House of Representatives study team just back from Southeast Asia, says this picture shows political prisoners peering up from a "tiger cage" cell on Con Son Island, a South Vietnamese prison.

But Debated Publicizing It

## House Unit Rejects Charges Of Cover-up on Vietnam Jail

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI)—Members of a House fact-finding committee today rejected charges they tried to cover up prison abuse they discovered in South Vietnam. But they conceded they debated at length on whether and how much to publicize it.

"Rather than just talking about it, it seems to me the committee moved properly to correct it," Rep. Ross E. Atkinson, R., Ind., senior Republican member of the 12-man committee, said after the bipartisan group's decision to include details of the grim findings in its official report.

When advised that two of its members had discovered political prisoners packed into "tiger cages," the committee decided to include a full and frank account of the conditions in the South Vietnamese prison, the committee's report said.

Rep. Atkinson said the committee's decision to make certain the South Vietnamese government follows humane practices in dealing with those it arrests on suspicion of aiding the enemy.

Mr. Atkinson also called for the replacement of Edward Bunker as U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, supported in detail by Rep. Atkinson's report.

Rep. Atkinson said Mr. Bunker lacks "forcefulness" and an understanding of "domestic U.S. concerns over the war."

Suppression Charged

Committee staff member Thomas R. Harkin, 30, who helped arrange the Con Son Island prison tour over official objection and against assurances that reports of abuse were untrue, charged at a news conference that after reading the findings of Rep. Atkinson and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D., Calif., a committee majority decided to "suppress" his report. Mr. Harkin resigned his committee job.

Rep. Atkinson and Rep. Hawkins, in their own reports and in interviews, supported in detail Mr. Harkin's horror stories of conditions "worse than Devil's Island" at the Con Son prison.

Some observers said publication of the findings would arouse hostility in North Vietnam and make peace negotiations even more difficult. Other observers, however, said publication of the findings would have strengthening effect on U.S. demand in seeking better conditions for prisoners in North Vietnam.

## Three Get Life

### Greek Court Sentences 11 To Jail Terms for Sedition

ATHENS, July 8 (UPI)—A Greek military tribunal today sentenced ten alleged Communists to prison terms ranging from two years to life on sedition charges and gave a defense lawyer a year in jail for remarks he made in his summation.

In a separate trial immediately afterward, the military court sentenced Charalambos Golemis, a 48-year-old clerk, 16 years for distributing subversive literature.

Like the other ten, he was convicted under an anti-sedition law passed in 1947 to deal with Communist armed rebellion.

The tribunal also held a preliminary hearing in another trial in which five persons face charges of plotting assassinations, bomb explosions and sabotage. It then adjourned until Thursday.

A five-man tribunal deliberated for 90 minutes before returning ten verdicts of guilty and one acquittal. Three of the defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment plus one year for plotting to overthrow the regime of Premier George Papadopoulos.

Seven other defendants were given jail terms ranging from two to 20 years and one woman was acquitted.

The trial of the 11, all alleged by the prosecution to be members of the outlawed Greek Communist party, was the first of a series of trials of charges against 37 persons.

Lawyer Protest

During today's final arguments, a defense lawyer, Constantinos Kyseridis, had said the tribunal did not have the authority to hear the case because all its members had been officers at the time of the 1967 military coup.

Mr. Kyseridis said only judges not connected with the coup should hear the case.

Prosecutor Ioannis Llagis intervened to say Mr. Kyseridis was in contempt of court. The tribunal then tried Mr. Kyseridis on the spot, found him guilty and sentenced him to a year in jail. Some of the defendants dismissed their lawyers after that lest they face similar action.

Most of the defendants admitted they wanted to overthrow the present government but denied they intended to achieve this through violent struggle.

The three sentenced to life in prison are Nikolaos Kaloudis, 53, Zoran Zorjovolis, 49, and Ioannis Vangelis, 47. The prosecution said they were leaders of the Greek Communist party.

The court added the extra one year to their life sentences on charges of using false documents.

In the next trial, a security police witness claimed that the five defendants belonged to a "conspiratorial" organization called Agrarian Anti-Dictatorship Front of the Provinces, founded in Belgium and directed by the Greek Communist party.

## Hassan Will Let Moroccans Vote On Constitution

RABAT, Morocco, July 8 (NYT)—King Hassan II announced tonight that a new Moroccan constitution would be put to the vote in a national referendum later this month and that, if it is approved, the country will return to parliamentary democracy, with legislative elections next month.

The king's announcement virtually puts an end to the state of emergency in force for the last five years, since the king dissolved the country's first parliament because it wasted its time in "what he called 'futile debates'."

The monarch, who made the announcement on the eve of his 45th birthday, said there will be no changes in the "fundamental principles" of the first constitution, adopted by referendum in December, 1962.

This was taken to mean that Morocco will remain a constitutional monarchy, with Islam as the state religion, and that the political parties will be able to participate directly in political life as representatives of the voters.

The text of the new constitution will be put to the vote in a referendum July 24. If it is approved, elections will take place in two phases, Aug. 21 and 28.

## 3d Day of Asbury Park Trouble

### 46 Wounded as N.J. Police Halt Rioting With Gunfire

ASBURY PARK, N.J., July 8 (AP)—Shotgun pellets wounded 46 persons—four Negroes critically—late yesterday after state police turned to gunfire to break up a Negro attack and to enforce a curfew.

Fourteen of the wounded were hospitalized and hospital authorities listed 92 gunshot wounds treated during three days of racial trouble in this Atlantic Ocean seashore resort community.

State police said they fired only warning shots.

Most of the wounds came during one battle in which about 1,000 Negroes threw rocks, bottles and firebombs at troops.

Meeting Scheduled

City officials, meanwhile, scheduled a meeting with Negro leaders to discuss demands for improvements in housing, law enforcement and employment. The city's Negro police chief, Thomas Smith, said if calm prevailed he might recommend withdrawal of some outside policemen, one of the demands made by Negro leaders.

The city's oceanfront boardwalk was empty of its usual throng of summer visitors and Springwood Avenue, the main street of the Negro district, was a shambles. However, there were no major fires yesterday. Most stores were burned and looted Monday. Police estimated damage at more than \$1 million. There have been 135 arrests.

Two other New Jersey communities also had trouble yesterday. Red Bank, five miles north, imposed a curfew after some firebombings. Freehold, 13 miles west, had five firebomb blasts.

Asbury Park appeared generally calm most of the night, but sporadic shotgun blasts were heard from within the wrecked area and young Negroes at times taunted policemen with shouts of "pig" and "butcher."

## Romanian, Soviet Ties 'Improved'

### Bucharest Keeps Independence

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

BUCHAREST, July 8 (NYT)—The 48-hour visit here by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin that ended in cordial propriety today and the new 20-year Russian-Romanian friendship treaty signed during his stay represented an encouraging improvement in relations between the two diverse Communist neighbors, government spokesmen told foreign journalists here.

According to the Romanian official, neither country made any significant concessions to the other in the treaty, which replaces a pact first concluded in 1948, when Russian troops still occupied this nation of 20 million people. The new agreement was drawn up and initialed in June, 1968, two months before the Russian-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia and Romania's strong criticism of that action. It has not been altered since, they said.

What has changed in their view is Moscow's willingness to accept Romania's independent foreign policy stance as long as it does not endanger the Soviet Union, either in its quarrel with China or in its military posture in Europe. Within those limits—and the spokesmen noted that future actions will be more significant than treaty language in defining them—Russia is willing to see its ally remain a cautious maverick in the socialist camp.

Officials here are also pleased with a phrase in the treaty's preamble reaffirming the two parties' solemn commitment to the 1955 Warsaw Pact, "in the treaty's period of validity." The same clause also notes that the Warsaw agreement "was concluded in answer to the NATO threat." Both phrases are unique to the Soviet-Romanian accord and are not found in similar pacts Russia has signed with Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

The line about the Warsaw alliance's eventual expiration expresses Romania's hope that both the American and Russian military alliances in Europe can be dissolved in a general détente. The specific reference to NATO, Romanians insist, limits their obligations to join in Russia's defense to hostilities in Europe.

They say firmly that it precludes Romanians becoming involved in a fight between the Soviet Union and China, which Romania is developing such friendly ties that China has offered flood relief here worth about \$23 million, twice the United States' gift. Even during the Kosygin visit, Russia sent no significant disaster aid.

The Chinese question, experienced observers agree, will be a key test of Russian-Romanian rapprochement. Last night, Tass, the Soviet news agency, released an analysis of the new treaty stressing the language in Article 8 that binds the parties to help each other militarily in the event of an armed attack by a state or group of states. The Moscow interpretation of this language is that it does not limit the obligation to Europe.

Romanians, however, say Article 8 must be read with the pact's preamble and Article 7, "insuring the inviolability of the frontiers of the Warsaw Treaty member states" and not as a free-standing, world-wide commitment.

Among the actions that will set the tone for future relations will be Soviet performance in maintaining



Gerard C. Smith, chief U.S. arms negotiator.

## 'Limited' Accord In SALT Talks Is Sought by Nixon

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI)—President Nixon has instructed his negotiators at the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna to seek a limited rather than a comprehensive agreement with the Soviet Union as their first priority.

Mr. Nixon's green light to chief negotiator Gerard C. Smith is expected to mean that Friday's SALT meeting will see the beginning of efforts to pin down an agreement.

The term "limited" is something of a misnomer, since what is contemplated, if it eventually would be the most far-reaching curb on the nuclear arms race in 24 years of Soviet-American negotiations, beginning with the Baruch plan in 1946. The agreement Mr. Nixon has decided to seek involves these two points:

## Brandt Anti-Inflation Device: Temporary 10% Tax Increase

By John M. Goshko

made no later than March 31, 1973.

In announcing the proposal, Mr. Schiller stressed that the refunds would come sooner if the situation warrants. He said also that a favorable slowing of the economy could mean a cut in the rate of the increase and the amount of time it is kept in effect.

Government sources estimated that if the increase is put into effect it will help tighten the West German money supply by skimming 5.2 billion marks (\$1.4 billion) off the economy during the coming year.

Another prong of the stabilization program announced on Monday, suspended for six months the special depreciation allowances that German industry normally is able to write off on its taxes. The government hopes that measure will defer until next year business expansion valued at between 3 billion marks (\$820 million) and 4 billion marks (\$1.1 billion).

The other four points of the program include a pledge by the government to hold down potentially inflationary spending in its 1970 budget, a call for the parliament to enact a comprehensive tax reform, a request for the central bank to adjust its credit policies to the stabilization program in a way that will bring down interest rates and an appeal to business and labor to cooperate by keeping price and wage increases within non-inflationary limits.

The United States has 1,054 ICBM launchers, 656 submarine-based missiles, and 581 intercontinental bombers, according to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's February posture statement. As of Sept. 1, 1969, Mr. Laird estimated the Soviet Union had 1,060 ICBM launchers, 110 submarine-based missiles and 140 to 145 intercontinental bombers.

However, while the U.S. force (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Scheel Trip in Abeyance

### Brandt Admits Further Delay In Opening of Talks in Moscow

BONN, July 8 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt gave the press today a wide-ranging but inconclusive review of West Germany's efforts to negotiate with Communist Eastern Europe.

Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel met with reporters following two days of intensive cabinet meetings on foreign and domestic policy. But the biggest news to come out of their press conference was the admission that no decision has been reached yet on when Mr. Scheel will go to Moscow for talks about a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union.

The groundwork had been laid earlier this year by West German diplomatic trouble shooter Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. However, Mr. Scheel's trip, which originally was supposed to take place in June, has been delayed repeatedly as the result of heavy attacks on Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy by his domestic political opposition.

Earlier, there had been widespread speculation that the date would be set this week. The fact that it wasn't was widely interpreted here as a sign that the government was still divided internally about how big a risk is involved in going ahead with the Moscow talks at this time.

Familiar Refrain

What Mr. Brandt and Mr. Scheel did today was repeat a litany that has become very familiar in Bonn during recent weeks. Over and over, they emphasized that the cabinet was still working on guidelines for the negotiations, that nothing would be done to jeopardize the interests of West Germany and its allies and that the Bahr talks represented not a hard agreement but merely a "basis" for further discussions.

Mr. Scheel said that he hoped that the process of review, consultation with parliamentary leaders and the hammering out of guidelines would be completed "by the end of July." But he sidestepped a direct answer to questions about whether his trip might be scheduled for August.

He also confirmed that representatives of all parties in the parliament would be invited to accompany him when he went to Moscow. This, he pointed out, would be in keeping with the tradition established by the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who included opposition leaders in his entourage when he visited Moscow in 1955 to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

On East Germany, Mr. Brandt said that a third round of talks, following his two historic but inconclusive meetings with Premier Willi Stoph, would not be productive "if it were just a mere encounter." First, he said, the East Germans must make a specific response to his proposals about establishing "an inner-German relationship." But he added that he was "in no hurry" and optimistic about the long-range outlook.

On Poland: Mr. Scheel said that there were grounds for optimism about reaching agreement in principle on interim recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier.



CONFRONTATION IN ASBURY PARK—State policemen face a crowd of stone-throwing youths after chasing them from a downtown shopping area of Asbury Park, N.J.



## 16-Point Agreement

## Jordan Peace Plan Backed By Hussein and Guerrillas

AMMAN, July 8 (UPI).—King Hussein and Palestinian leaders tonight approved a civil-peace agreement for Jordan which would turn Amman into a neutral city.

The pact, hammered out over three weeks of negotiations between the Jordan government and Arab guerrillas, laid down 16 points of agreement.

The major items included guar-

## Egypt Milder On U.S. Plans For Mideast

CAIRO, July 8 (UPI).—Despite acrid denunciations by Arabs of the latest United States Middle East peace proposals, Egyptian officials are scrutinizing them, "even between the lines," in hope of finding possibilities for discussion.

Cauro's official spokesman said today.

A somewhat milder attitude toward the U.S. initiatives was suggested by the spokesman, Ahmed Anis, as United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser continued his political and military consultations in Moscow with Soviet leaders.

Asked whether an amendment to include the Golan Heights would make the U.S. plan acceptable to Cairo, Mr. Anis replied that this was a theoretical question. He reiterated the Egyptian demand that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab lands.

Although emphasizing that the Egyptian leadership is earnestly searching for something acceptable in the Rogers proposals, the spokesman complained that a shadow had been thrown over the plan by President Nixon's remark a week ago that the Arabs still aspire "to drive Israel into the sea."

Mr. Anis denied that this is the Arab objective.

Although there are reports of a new Soviet plan for an Arab-Israeli settlement, the Cairo spokesman said that the Russians have not advanced any plan, but rather have submitted clarifications within the context of Soviet, U.S., British and French consultations at the UN.

Yesterday, UN Secretary-General U Thant said in Geneva that Moscow had advanced "new and concrete elements" for a Middle East settlement.

Risks of direct Soviet-U.S. involvement in the Middle East conflict appear to have increased pressure on the two superpowers to strive for a political solution.

The U.S. proposals appear to have been a major topic in the Moscow meetings, not so much because of their contents, but rather because of the importance attached by the Arabs to possible changes of attitude by Washington toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

U.S. Pressure on Israel

No plan, no matter how perfect, the Arabs maintain, stands a chance of implementation until the U.S. is prepared to put pressure on Israel to accept the conditions of the proposals.

The U.S. proposals, advanced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, suggested a three-month cease-fire, reiteration of agreement by the Arabs and Israelis to the 1957 United Nations resolution, and a revival of the mediating mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN representative in the Middle East.

The Cairo spokesman, at a news conference, said it is "inconceivable" that Mr. Jarring should resume his mission at this time without "a definite mandate."

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## Beam to See Gromyko on Middle East

## U.S. Envoy Expected To Discuss SAM Sites

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—The American Ambassador to Moscow, Jacob D. Beam, has been instructed to express U.S. concern over military tensions in the Middle East to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, State Department officials said here today.

The department said that the meeting was arranged to discuss "matters of mutual concern" but department spokesman Carl Barthel acknowledged that the Middle East situation would be on the agenda.

Nixon administration officials are carefully studying the changes in the military situation in the Middle East. Officials now acknowledge Israel claims that the Soviet Union has now replaced two batteries of sophisticated SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles about 15 miles west of the Suez Canal.

Presumably, Mr. Beam will bring to Mr. Gromyko's attention the growing possibilities of a direct Soviet-Israeli clash and the serious consequences that would flow from it.

There were no public indications whether the United States was moving to supply Israel with some of the 25 Phantom and 100 Skyhawk jets that the Israelis have been requesting for months.

The Israeli Embassy here has warned that Russian pilots soon may be flying over the Suez Canal and even east into Israeli-occupied territory.

The embassy issued a background paper yesterday which said that the Soviet Union had completed three stages of military assistance to Egypt, the latest being the deployment of the SAM-3 missiles near the Suez Canal.

"One must not assume that the Soviets are now waiting to see what concrete response, if any, their latest action is going to evoke," the paper said.

The statement did not specify which response, but it was generally assumed that Israel meant that the Russians would be closely watching the U.S. reaction.

24 Hewitts Loaded

Meanwhile, in Cleveland, 24 self-propelled M-109 howitzers, produced at General Motors Corp's Allison tank plant here, were loaded aboard the Israeli freighter Ezer today under conditions of extreme secrecy.

Private security guards carrying automatic weapons guarded the ship. Newsmen were not allowed on board and photographers were chased away from the dock and the loading operation.

The weapons were believed to be part of a U.S.-Israeli arms deal.

The value of the shipment was estimated at \$2.4 million, based on a \$14-million sale of 100 M-109 howitzers to the Netherlands in 1968.

The howitzers resemble large tanks. They fire a 155-mm. shell, conventional or nuclear, and carry a .50-caliber machine gun. They are the U.S. Army's largest direct support weapon.

It was reported that fear of Arab sabotage accounted for the secrecy.

Consultation Promised

Mr. Porter, however, promised to inform and consult South Korea on details of the troop reduction plan as soon as he received instructions from Washington, according to the spokesman.

It has been reported that the United States is planning to gradually withdraw its troops and armor here, beginning in July, 1971, eventually leaving only about 3,000 men.

Washington is also reported to be considering giving a total of \$1 billion in additional military aid to Korea, spread over five years, to help modernize its 620,000-man armed forces.

South Korea is strongly opposed to any partial withdrawal of U.S. troops until at least 1976, when its next five-year economic plan is to end, President Chung Hee Park has declared that the continued presence of U.S. troops at the current level is vital to South Korea's security until this country becomes capable of defending itself.

Parity Sought

The net of these figures is essential parity in gross numbers which would permit a freeze. The proposed American level for such a freeze remains secret.

As to ABMs, the level to be agreed on will depend in considerable degree on how much of the American Safeguard system Moscow thinks it can accept and how much it is not part of a United States preparation for a "first strike" by protecting the population.

There is evidence, though it is not conclusive, of an American desire to retain part of Safeguard as a defense of the ICBM deterrent. There are some, however, who would prefer "zero ABMs" or ABMs limited to the two capitals, Washington and Moscow, and who hope for an agreement which, in a series of cuts, would eliminate most if not all of the Soviet system in exchange for American limitation or elimination of Safeguard.

S. Koreans Kill 2 Reds

SEOUL, July 8 (AP).—South Korean troops killed two North Korean agents yesterday in a gun battle only six miles west of Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, the Defense Ministry announced.

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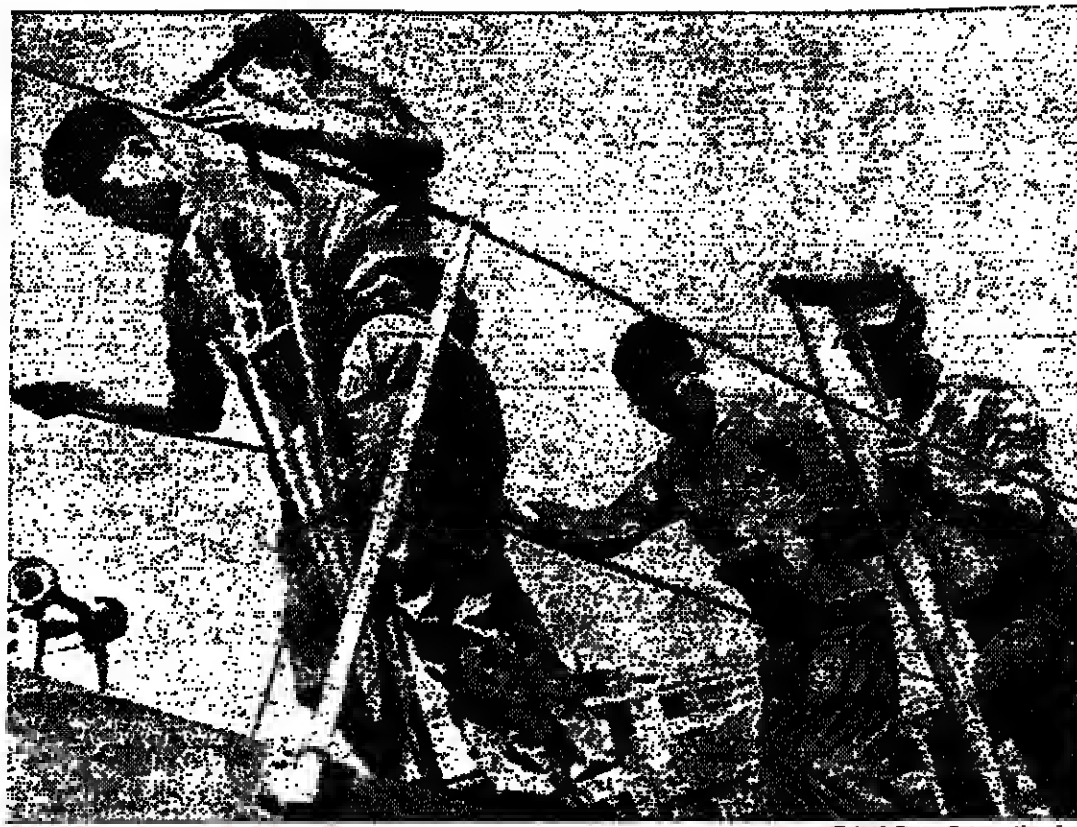
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RELEASE OF NORTH VIETNAMESE—South Vietnamese sailors helping two wounded North Vietnamese prisoners board a South Vietnamese ship in Saigon which will take 86 POWs to near the Demilitarized Zone and release them on Saturday. The conditions of the prisoners' release were worked out at the peace talks in Paris.

## U.S. Informs Seoul of Plan For Troop Cut

SEOUL, South Korea, July 8 (UPI).—A government spokesman disclosed today that the United States had officially informed South Korea of its plan to reduce the size of its 64,000-man force here.

The press secretary for Premier Chung Il Kwon told newsmen that notice was given by Secretary of State William P. Rogers to Korean Foreign Minister Choi Kyu Hah, when they met in Saigon Sunday during the foreign ministers' conference of the Vietnam war allies.

On Monday, the U.S. ambassador here, William J. Porter, called on Premier Chung. Mr. Porter was quoted by the press secretary as having told the premier that he understood that "the question of withdrawing a small portion of the U.S. force in Korea is included" in the overall U.S. plan to reduce its military bases and troops overseas.

Mr. Porter, however, promised to inform and consult South Korea on details of the troop reduction plan as soon as he received instructions from Washington, according to the spokesman.

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## Top Communist Leader Seized In Bangkok, Thais Announce

BANGKOK, July 8 (AP).—The Thai government announced today the capture of the highest-ranking Communist leader in Thailand and said that this had broken the back of the clandestine Communist movement here.

The announcement came only hours after the Thai government announced a full-scale military alert in Bangkok.

The arrest of the Communist party member was given as the reason for the military alert imposed on the capital but there were indications that a political crisis was brewing over new taxes.

Thailand's top policeman, Gen. Prasert Ruchirawong, told newsmen that the man, believed to be the most senior member of the Central Committee of the Thai Communist party, was captured in Bangkok on July 7.

He was identified as Prasert Janchai, 50.

Gen. Prasert described him as the chief organizer and treasurer of the movement in Thailand, which has guerrilla units in about 20 Thai provinces.

Gen. Prasert said that the man used 13 cars in an elaborate attempt to try to shake off police investigators who had been tracking him since Aug. 31, 1967.

On that date Thai police and security forces rounded up 30 men, many of them Chinese, who were said to represent most of the Central Committee of the party.

Gen. Prasert said that Communist propaganda books, leaflets, instruction manuals, \$2,500 in Thai currency and 15.4 pounds of gold bars worth about \$10,000 were seized along with the Communist leader.

Police also found a pistol and a radio receiver.

Gen. Prasert said that the captured man directed the financing, supply and planning of the Communist movement in Thailand, which has about 5,000 full-time guerrillas and possibly 25,000 supporters, mainly in the impoverished regions of the country.

"The capture of this man destroyed the heart of the Communist party," Gen. Prasert said. "The Central Committee now has no one bigger than him."

The move followed an appeal from the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, on June 12 to British and Russian as co-chairmen of the 1963 Geneva conference of Laos, protesting strongly about North Vietnamese activities in Laos.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that on June 24 Britain proposed to Moscow that the two nations, as co-chairmen of the Laos conference, should circulate the Laotian letter to members of the Geneva conference today to facilitate the supervisory activities of the International Control Commission in Laos, the Foreign Office announced.

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## Says Nixon Leadership Falls

## Ex-Attorney General Clark Prods Congress on Integration

By Peter Mills

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP)—Always be silent to the mainstream of American experience," Mr. Clark, criticizing President Nixon or not providing "moral leadership," urged Congress yesterday to outlaw all school segregation, North as well as South.

"We must quit this petty and endless tinkering with school desegregation," he testified before the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity. "Our character and our survival depend on it."

Mr. Clark, attorney general in the last two years of the Johnson administration, said that in 1968 it seemed that integration was really winning.

But in the 18 months of the Nixon administration, he said, there has been "massive encouragement of old and harmful emotions."

Mr. Clark contended that in the South two years ago, there was real acceptance, resignation, to end desegregation. By contrast, he said, "my reading of the South is that it is a very turbulent place right now." He has a private law practice in Washington.

"To be sent to a segregated southern black school is like banishment to another country," he declared. "Most so banished will be."

## Nixon Urges New Deal for U.S. Indians

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP)—President Nixon urged Congress today to enact legislation that would give American Indians more dependence and yet retain their relationship as wards of the federal government.

Describing Indians as "America's neglected minority group," Nixon proposed legislation that would enable any Indian community to vote to take over the control or operation of federally aided and administered Indian programs in the departments of Interior and Health, Education and Welfare.

He specifically repudiated the policy of eventually ending tribal self-government, responsibility and Indian self-determination. He pointed out that most Indian programs already are run by Indians. In the Interior Department, for example, only 15 percent of these programs are run by Indians. At HEW, 24 percent of Indian health programs are run by Indians.

There are currently 462,000 Indians living on reservations, with an estimated equal number spread throughout the nation, most of them in urban centers.

Under the policy outlined in Mr. Nixon's special message to Congress today, any tribe or group of Indians may vote to assume all or part of the administration of Interior or HEW-controlled programs.

The agency administering a program assumed by a local Indian group could not veto the transfer of the program, Mr. Nixon said. The transfer would provide technical assistance to the local group carrying on the program.

Off Reservations

To aid Indians who have left reservations, Mr. Nixon proposed to establish Indian urban centers in Los Angeles, Denver, Phoenix, Omaha and expanding existing centers in Minneapolis and Fairbanks, Alaska.

The President said the goal of national Indian policy is "to strengthen the Indian sense of community without threatening his use of community. . . . We must use it clear that Indians can come independent of federal control without being cut off from federal concern and federal support."

He specifically urged that Indian groups take control of education, training. "One of the saddest aspects of Indian life is the low level of education. Dropouts among Indians are twice the national average, and the average educational level of Indians is less in six school years, Mr. Nixon said."

Small Change For Better Pay

MONTREY, Calif., July 8 (Reuters).—Policemen unanimously shed their Spanish-style bell-bottom trousers here yesterday—and a few shaved off their whiskers—to strike a blow for better pay.

They reverted to their traditional blue uniforms to show their contempt for the city council's offer of a 8 percent pay increase. They want a 10 percent rise.

Bell-bottoms, boleros, and beards were introduced as police outfits this year to lend extra character to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Spanish founding of this Pacific Coast town.

## FREDDY

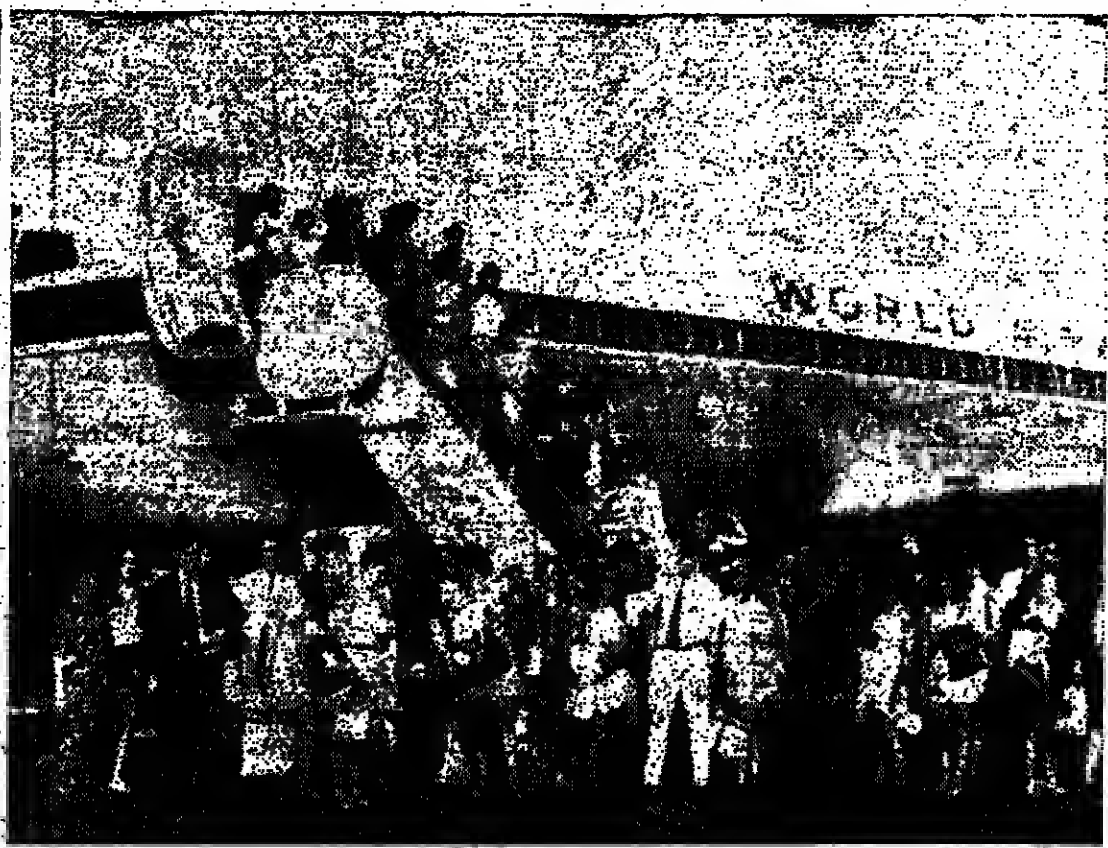
PERFUMES

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HOME AGAIN—A group of American students arrives at Kennedy Airport in New York after their study tour of Europe was cut short by a travel agency bankruptcy. The flight, from Geneva, carried 163 of the 3,500 students affected by the event.

## Performance Gap Seen

## O'Brien Attacks Nixon Record As Democrats Obtain TV Time

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT)—The Democratic National Committee, opening a novel television assault on President Nixon, laid down the political theme last night that the Republican administration was developing a "performance gap" between its promises and its deeds.

The House bill empowers the House to conduct a "performance gap" investigation in any activity determined by the director to be detrimental to the best interest of the United States.

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Mr. O'Brien delivered his multi-faceted indictment in the first of four political programs that the Democratic Committee will present over television and radio on time made available by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The pre-recorded program was broadcast last night during prime television time.

The 25-minute program, entitled "The Performance Gap," combined the observation by Mr. O'Brien that "today the divisions within our society are far greater than they were 18 months ago."

Mr. O'Brien charged was contributing to the "polarization" within the society by words that "can only lead to further division and mistrust among our people."

Tradition Harmed

"In attacking the loyalty of millions who sincerely question the course of the present administration," Mr. O'Brien said, "the Vice-President is himself questioning and jeopardizing the very democratic tradition that has made us strong."

On Cambodia, Mr. O'Brien suggested that the President had offered changing reasons for the invasion, first contending that the attack was on a key Communist headquarters, and then later stating that one purpose was to preserve the new government in Phnom Penh.

While belittling any intentions of "taking on" the President on military decisions, Mr. O'Brien said: "I do want the President to level with us."

Confusion Shared

"I share the relief of all Americans that our troops have crossed back into South Vietnam, but I also share the confusion of most Americans who wonder what Cambodia is really all about."

Noting that the President had declared at a January news conference that he did not expect a recession, Mr. O'Brien observed that today "we have inflation and recession at the same time."

On crime, Mr. O'Brien belittled the administration for not providing more money to state and local law enforcement agencies and contended that the crime rate under the Nixon administration was not going down but rather rose 15 percent in the first three months of 1970 over the comparable period last year.

Leadership Attacked

Mr. O'Brien charged that the President had failed to provide "strong moral leadership" on civil rights and contended that it was a Democratic-controlled Congress that had taken the leadership in shifting national priorities, such as giving greater attention to environmental problems.

The free time for the four programs was made available by CBS after the Democratic National Committee petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to force broadcasters to sell time to political parties for presentation of their views on controversial issues.

Millionaire's Wife To Stand Trial For His Murder

FRESNO, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Slender, long-haired Louise Banich Thoresen has been ordered to stand trial in Fresno Superior Court on a charge of murdering her millionaire husband.

Municipal Court Judge James V. Walton set trial for July 27 and returned Mrs. Thoresen to the county jail without bail.

She also faces a charge of possession of marijuana.

A 34-year-old former speech therapist, she is accused of shooting William E. Thoresen 3d five times in the back June 10. Mr. Thoresen, son of the president of Chicago's Great Western Steel Co., was found dead in bed in a second-story bedroom of the couple's Fresno home.

Testimony during the hearing revealed Mrs. Thoresen had numerous bruises on both arms and legs, two fractured ribs and a half-inch deep puncture wound. Records showed that when booked into county jail she had been treated at a hospital for a punctured eardrum.

## NASA May Cancel Some Apollo Flights

## Unused Rockets Eyed For Space Station

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP)—The space agency is considering the cancellation of three of its six remaining Apollo moon landings so it can use the Saturn-5 moon rockets to put a six-man space station in earth orbit in the mid-seventies.

No firm decision has been made to kill any of the six moon landings, but the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has undertaken a top-priority study to see if it might be feasible to cancel one, two, three or even four of the landings to divert funds into what it calls an "intermediate" space station that could be launched in 1976.

"This is a reconsideration purely on fiscal grounds," a space agency spokesman said today. "We want to see if we can build a six-man space station that could fly in six years without any changes in our present funding level."

One report had it that the whole idea of the 1976 space station was to use it as a means of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the republic, but a space agency source dismissed that notion completely.

"That report was the result of a facetious remark in a headquarters meeting last week," the source said. "If we do in fact get a space station in earth orbit in 1976 it will be purely coincidental with the country's 200th birthday."

While NASA could cancel as many as four of the remaining Apollo moon flights, the most serious plan afoot right now is to cancel no more than three.

Apollo-15 First on List

The landings most likely to be ditched are Apollo-15, 18 and 19. Apollo-15 is now scheduled for next summer, Apollo-18 for late 1973 and Apollo-19 for the middle of 1974.

Apollo-15 is most vulnerable, since it would fly just after Apollo-14 lands in the moon's Fra Mauro Hills (a top priority landing site) and just before Apollo-16 carries the first jeep-like lunar rover to transport astronauts over the moon's surface.

Dropping Apollo-15 would free a Saturn-5 rocket for use either in the Skylab program or in a program to follow Skylab in earth orbit.

The way things stand now, the three-man Skylab station is to be put into earth orbit by a Saturn-5 rocket in 1972 and visited by three separate crews in 1972 and 1973 who will live and work in Skylab for as long as 56 days.

If the agency drops Apollo-18 and 19, the two rockets that would have been used on these flights could be used to launch a second Skylab in 1974 and a larger version in 1976.

The larger Skylab would have room for six men and could be visited by Apollo spacecraft carrying three men at a time on the wings of the smaller Saturn-1B rockets. There are eight of these in the nation's stockpile at the moment.

Two things stand in the way of the plan to cancel some of the remaining moon flights. One is the attitude of the scientific community, which right now believes the Apollo program is more important than a space station. The second is the 50-man astronaut corps, which views landing on the moon as a far more rewarding goal than long flights in earth orbit.

Bottled Preserve

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, July 8 (AP)—A sign in a liquor store window reads: "Preserve wild life. Throw a party."

Meanwhile, Mr. Kane said, the court has permitted a company representative to take \$5,000 to Europe and "the students have room and board now." He said the students' air fares had been paid, but not their food or lodging.

More flights from Paris, Amsterdam and Bonn-Cologne were expected early tomorrow.

Daily News Price Up

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The New York Daily News will increase today its newsstand price on weekdays from eight cents to 10 cents, effective tomorrow. The Sunday price will remain at 25 cents. The increase follows a five cent rise to 15 cents by the weekday editions of the Post and the Times.

55,000 Available

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## 2 Soviet Scientists Cite Evidence That Asians Discovered Americas

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters).—Two Leningrad specialists in Oriental antiquity have produced a theory that ancient Asian geographers knew of the existence of the Americas at least 1,500 years before the birth of Christ. Tass news agency reported yesterday.

The specialists, Lev Gumilev and Bronislav Kuznetsov, base their hypothesis on the deciphering of ancient maps of the world in old Tibetan books, Tass said.

The arrangement of countries and continents on the maps conformed with the knowledge of the world of the ancient Sumerians and Chaldeans, the earliest geographers.

The Soviet specialists concluded that the data contained in the map was known in Asia in the second millennium B.C.

"The honor of discovery of the Americas possibly belongs to ancient Asian travelers," Tass declared.

The agency said that the ancient Tibetan maps were known to Orientalists before, but were believed to be charts of imaginary lands of fantasy or mystical Buddhist tales.

## 2d GI Sentenced For Crime Spree In 3 Countries

FRANKFURT, West Germany, July 8 (AP).—A U.S. Army court-martial today sentenced Pvt. Alvin Ambers, 21, of Taylor County, Ky., to life in prison for a crime spree in West Germany and France that included the slaying of a night watchman in Tarbes, France.

Ambers pleaded guilty to a variety of charges that included unprovoked murder, house breaking, larceny, car theft, robbery and desertion.

His companion, Spec. Richard Snyder, 20, of Horton, Kans., was given a ten-year sentence by a military court yesterday after conviction of being an accessory in the shooting of Gilbert Desmots, night watchman at a Tarbes factory, last Nov. 28.

The killing occurred during a crime-studded jaunt that took them from their barracks in Worms, Germany, through France and into Spain and back.

Ambers and Snyder were charged with breaking into a post road-gun club where they stole pistols and ammunition.

Joined by Snyder's German girlfriend, Darthea Hammer, 18, they stole a car and drove to France. The girl is awaiting trial by German authorities.

Live Wire Kills 4

MESSINA, Sicily, July 8 (Reuters).—Four workmen were killed and four seriously injured when a live high-tension power cable snapped and fell to the ground. The men were rigging a new cable across the Straits of Messina between Sicily and the mainland when the accident occurred late yesterday.

Chicago Buses, El

RAISE FARE TO 45 CENTS

CHICAGO, July 8 (Reuters).—More than 1,500,000 commuters dug deeper in their pockets today when the Chicago Transit Authority raised bus and train fares in an attempt to stave off bankruptcy.

The basic fare on buses and the city's overhead railway system went up by five cents to 45 cents after the state legislature refused to dole out emergency funds to keep the authority in business.

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## 31st Down—How Many to Go?

The center-left government of Premier Mariano Rumor, Rome's 31st since World War II, took office only three months ago after a seven-week crisis, the longest since 1945. Its resignation and the increasing frequency and duration of political crises in Italy—the current one is the fifth in two years—stem from factional feuding within the governing Christian Democratic and Socialist parties over two inter-related issues: social reform and cooperation with the Communists.

The political and social malaise that afflicts Italy is a variant of the "revolution of rising expectations." The more highly paid skilled workers of the north and the peasants in some of the country's richest farm areas vote Communist as a protest. They seek a greater share of the nation's growing wealth. Inflation, bureaucratic inefficiency and archaic social, governmental and educational institutions have stirred protests by other groups, including students, civil servants, intellectuals, veterans and the aged.

A root cause paradoxically is Italy's economic "miracle" of the past decade, which has seen an extraordinary expansion of industry and trade. Millions of peasants—and automobiles—have flooded into the bulging cities of central and northern Italy. Insufficient housing, schools, hospitals, urban transit, commuter networks, social services—and colossal traffic jams—have been the result.

A vigorous, united government would have difficulty surmounting such problems, and the center-left coalition that has governed Italy most of the time since 1962 is neither. The Christian Democratic party, with almost 38 percent of the vote, is split into nine

identifiable factions. Four or five rival groups struggle within the two Socialist parties. The political views of these factions range from far right to far left.

In these circumstances, leftist Christian Democrats and Socialists have been tempted to accept—or to threaten to accept—Communist support in parliament to overcome the blocking vote of conservative Christian Democratic factions. A break-up of the Christian Democratic party might be the result, but the temptation has increased as the cold war has faded, as the political influence of the Catholic Church has declined, and as the Communists have sought "respectability."

In local government in some areas, left Socialist cooperation with the Communists has continued in the pre-1963 pattern. But the decision of the Socialists to extend this cooperation to two of Italy's 15 regional councils, a higher level of government, has now precipitated a showdown. A moderate bloc of Christian Democrats, supported by the Social Democrats, evidently convinced Rumor to resign. Theoretically, this forces left Socialists to choose either participation in the national center-left government or cooperation with the Communists in the regional councils.

In the present parliament, the only majority that is both arithmetically and politically possible is one that includes both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. New elections, three years before they are due, might alter that; but with or without new elections, a patchwork solution that would continue some form of center-left rule is the most likely outcome of the prolonged crisis that now probably lies ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Agnew of Red Gap

The USIA's investment of \$80,000 in a split-screen color film about Spiro T. Agnew for overseas audiences was doubtless justified both by world interest and by the need to explain the Vice-President to puzzled friends of this country abroad. The United States has few public relations problems of greater magnitude.

Not surprisingly, the film presents none of the criticism of Agnew by American intellectuals, liberals, the news media and just plain Democrats. But it does include some

of Agnew's slashing attacks on the liberals and the intellectuals as "an effete corps of impudent mobs," thereby enhancing the American image from Afghanistan to Zambia.

The USIA film on President Eisenhower cost only \$25,000. While there are many reasons why Agnew's film cost three times as much as Eisenhower's, it is still true that the less dark the subject, the less the white-wash required.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Middle East

The U.S.S.R. is in an impasse. Washington is getting worried by Israeli Air Force losses and reportedly made it known to Moscow that any challenge to the status quo would be intolerable. Egyptian public opinion is now convinced that time has come to resume the offensive in Sinai. The prolongation of Nasser's visit to Moscow appears to originate from the difficulty of finding a common tactic.

—From Combat (Paris).

From his comments on the complexities of inter-Arab rivalries and the Middle East's economic and strategic importance, and the naive statement that "the Russians seem to have an interest in moving into the Mediterranean," President Nixon appears only just to have turned his concentration on the Middle East. His statements on Vietnam sound like attempts to free his hand more to pursue this new interest. The interview (on network television) is in contrast with the discreet efforts by U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers to interest all parties in his latest proposals. They have not yet been revealed in official detail, but they appear to be receiving more consideration than any of their predecessors. At the same time the U.S.S.R. has put forward new, and reportedly more flexible, ideas about peace negotiations. President Nixon rightly welcomed efforts "to cool it in the Middle East." But his awareness of the need for urgent action comes none too soon.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Troubled Ulster

The leaders of the Orange Order have shown their intransigence by rejecting Mr. Maudling's appeal yesterday to cancel their parades next weekend. There was probably never much chance that they would agree but hopes of their doing so faded after the Hillery incident.

It is one further proof of that vicious circle in Irish affairs. A provocative act in any part stimulates a counter-provocation somewhere else. The shadow of the weekend now hangs heavy over Ulster.

—From the Times (London).

### Pompidou-Brandt

These two days of conversations thus resulted in some harmonizing of French and German positions concerning the West German Eastern policy. . . . But the Franco-German talks have been rather disappointing in the field of bilateral cooperation. . . . The concrete results at the end of this meeting are thin.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Bonn obviously goes farther than Paris (in rapprochement with the East). . . . But how far can it go? One senses that the Kremlin sooner or later might suggest more precisely to its West German partners—perhaps to Mr. Scheel in late July—that they should get out of NATO, as France did. The first reaction of Bonn could hardly be a positive one. Is this the reason why the Germans suddenly brought up the question of European defense under the nuclear angle in connection with common diplomacy within the framework of the future political union?

—From Les Echos (Paris).

### Arms for South Africa

Undoubtedly the happiest outcome would be the discovery that it is not vital to provide South Africa even with arms suitable for repelling external aggression. If the government decides it must sell some, it must ensure that it sells only the minimum and that the Commonwealth knows it is the minimum. Meanwhile there can be no objection to a defense review.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1895  
PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a resolution important in itself and which may be a possible point de départ for other resolutions of a similar character. On the proposition of M. Barodet it was resolved: "That the Chamber invites the Government to constitute a permanent court of arbitration between the French Republic and the Republic of the United States."

### Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1820  
WARSAW—The danger to Poland daily grows more serious. In view of the important successes gained by the Bolsheviks on the whole front from the Dvina in the north to Rovno in the south. Rovno itself has been captured and the Reds here at length crossed the Berezina in face of the stubborn Polish resistance. The Poles are making a great patriotic effort to stem the invasion.



'We Try to Follow the Current Trend'

## More Very Bad News

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Day by day, the ugly facts come in from the Suez front. Each new fact puts Soviet intentions in the Middle East in an ever-darkening light. And each new fact means deeper and deeper peril for beleaguered Israel.

In this space last week, the first full report was given on the radically improved Soviet SAM-2 missiles, which are responsible for the tiny Israeli Air Force's hitherto unprecedented losses of Phantom fighter-bombers. It now appears, however, that this first report was sadly incomplete.

In the combat zone along the Suez Canal, the Israelis are fighting for their lives and national future. They must now face not just the vastly more effective new-model SAM-2s, but an entire, carefully combined weapons system. And the new system obviously includes Soviet SAM-3 missiles manned by Russian troops.

The first component of the weapons system is an immensely dense deployment of ack-ack guns and other anti-aircraft weapons. These cover a strip along the entire Suez Canal and about fifteen miles inland. And the deployment has been strengthened by another new Soviet missile, the Russian version of the American Redeye, which is a light ground-to-air weapon with an efficient target-seeking device.

### 2 Lines of SAMs

The second component of the weapons system is the line of SAM-3 missiles, emplaced on a line about fifteen miles inland from the canal bank. With their twenty-mile range, these improved SAM-3s are effective up to the canal itself. Thus any Israeli pilot, going in low to attack a target in the combat zone, meets the fiercest sort of anti-aircraft fire; and if the pilot goes in at high altitude, he is met with salvoes of SAM-2s.

As to the weapons system's third component, it consists of at least two and probably three emplacements of SAM-3 missiles, complete with Russian crews as noted above. These have now been moved far forward from their former positions deep in the interior of Egypt, to new positions just outside the official combat zone. Here the SAM-3s can be used to support and protect the line of SAM-2s.

In a very real sense, therefore, Russian troops are already actively engaged in the great battle for control of the air over the combat zone along the canal. Yet even that is by no means the end of this grim story.

The evidence, albeit incomplete, is already clear that the entire vast weapons system above-described is now under direct Soviet control. The responses to the warnings of the radar; the management of the electronic counter-measures (and counter-counter-measures); the orchestration of the missile salvoes and anti-aircraft fire—all these are now Soviet responsibilities in the vital canal-side strip, where the Egyptians were so recently alleged to be strictly on their own.

The effects to date, furthermore, have been devastatingly grave for the Israelis. The great majority of their aircraft—their supermodern Mirages, and their workhorse American Skyhawks, and naturally their wholly obsolete Mysteres, Vautours and Ouragans—can no longer be used to attack targets much beyond the bank of the Suez Canal itself.

### Only the Phantoms

Before the new weapons system was installed, these other planes ranged quite freely over the whole combat zone. Now, however, only the Israeli Phantoms can be used to attack targets at any distance from the canal. And considering the tiny stock of Phantoms that Israel possesses, three Phantoms downed in a single week add up to a cruelly heavy rate of loss.

By shining courage and superb efficiency, the Phantoms' fliers have scored some successes. Three or four of the SAM-3 emplacements have been so heavily damaged that they have been put out of action, at any rate for a while. This has further meant painful losses for both the Egyptians and the Russians, who are also present at the SAM-3 sites as "advisers," but in extra-heavy numbers. (The Russian dead, by the way, are sent home for burial marked "Killed in a motor accident.")

Even so, the situation is plainly reaching the stage of acute crisis, with Israel's whole future ultimately at stake. Equally critical, moreover—and for President Nixon as well as for Israel—are the time factors.

The new weapons system was ob-

viously put in along the Suez front to coincide with Gamal Abdel Nasser's long visit to the Soviet Union. He and his Soviet masters are now assessing the first combat results; and above all they are assessing the U.S. response to this further Soviet move forward. And God knows what the next move forward may be, if further dithering is the only real U.S. response!

## Peace Plan's Chances

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Acceptance by Egypt of the key to success of the new American plan for renewal of the Middle East peace mission of UN representative Gunnar Jarring.

Only if Egypt agrees to the proposal for a three-month postponement of the cease-fire, it is believed, will the United States be in a position to put real pressure on Israel to state its intention to withdraw from occupied Arab territories.

Initial Egyptian reaction here is said to be favorable. But a considered formal response probably would take effect upon completion of the Egyptian-Soviet talks in Moscow.

The American initiative is viewed here as more complementary than contrary to the Soviet formalities disclosed last week. These would take effect upon completion of the undelayed first stage of Israeli withdrawal and contemplate ultimate Arab declarations of a state of peace with Israel to be registered with the UN.

### Soviet Plan First

The Soviet plan was first broached in Washington on June 2. The U.S. plan, which presumably reflected knowledge of the Soviet approach, was not disclosed until June 25.

As a preliminary to the Jarring mission, the U.S. effort calls upon the parties to the Middle East conflict to affirm their acceptance of the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1947, and their intention to carry out its provisions, which constitute settlement guidelines.

Apart from the initially favorable Egyptian reaction, several other Arab delegations have welcomed the U.S. initiative. A Western ambassador has reported, Syria, however, has opposed it, while Jordan has appeared to be noncommittal.

Although the Russians have not commented publicly, they have been careful not to condemn the U.S. plan officially. Several Western diplomats have said that there are indications that the Russians for the first time really want a Middle East settlement as distinguished from controlled tension.

These diplomats agreed that the increasing strength of the Palestinian commandos is a major factor in the Soviet attitude. Moscow re-

## Blue Collar Blues Threaten Trouble

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Anybody who doubts the dire condition of American politics should take a look at the report just presented to President Nixon on blue collar workers. For the report shows that a large slice of the electorate is suffering the misery that comes with being on a social escalator that has stopped moving upwards. It further shows—unwillingly—that there are no good ways to remedy this difficulty. And that means that unless all of us are careful about picking our claims, the country is going to go agog with demagogic appeals to the lower middle class.

The blue collar study was undertaken by the Labor Department at the direction of the White House. It focused on blue collar workers and their families living on annual incomes of between \$5,000 and \$10,000. That is a group of 20 million strong, comprising about 40 percent of the electorate. The study found that the blue collar worker has a "dead end" quality. Salary scales that are attractive at the beginning, and rise fairly quickly with the acquisition of new skills, level off towards middle age. Expenditure requirements, which are fairly reduced in the early years of a career, mount steeply in the middle years because of family demands for housing, care and education. In many cases, as a result, blue collar workers finish off a lifetime of hard work worse off than when they started.

### Prime Evidence

As prime evidence the report presents a profile of earnings and budget costs for a typical steel worker. According to the study, the average steel worker can expect to make more money than he needs to spend when he is single and twenty-two, when he is married and twenty-three, and when he is twenty-eight with a wife and single child under six.

But by 35 years of age, with two children between six and fifteen, he is slightly in the hole. When he crosses 40 and has two children between 9 and 18, he has to spend 25 percent more than he earns every year. He can make ends meet only by drawing down savings, moonlighting, or having a working wife.

The psychological consequences of this treadmill existence are not in doubt. There is bred among millions of blue collar workers a feeling of having worked hard for illusory gains, of having been conned or gyped. There is a predisposition to resent those who get special

government help—particularly poor blacks. It is even easier to resent those whose incomes keep rising thanks to the good fortune of higher education.

The political consequences are equally clear. The basic tie of economic interest that bound working class America to the Democratic party of the New Deal has progressively come unstuck. Now this group—the group which I have called Middle America—is up for grabs and the stakes are tremendous. Who wins the support of Middle America dominates American politics.

### No Good Recipes

Unfortunately, there are no good recipes for winning this support. The Democratic recipe still emphasizes full employment and economic growth. But that appeal only works when the country has the economic pitter. And under a liberal Democratic administration on aid to blacks and on catering to student opinion on such matters as Vietnam, drugs and crime, they antagonize lower middle class voters.

A liberal Republican appeal to the lower middle class is outlined in the blue collar report. The report recommends to the President proposals that would give blue collar workers a better tax break, on-the-job educational opportunities, free child care for their youngsters, and educational subsidies for their older children.

But this is dull and pallid stuff. It compares not at all with the red meat served up by those who know how to play upon resentment of the blacks and the educated elite. The masters of that appeal—the Agnew, and Reagan, and Wallace—now hold the high ground in American politics.

What this means is that there is a true potential for trouble in the American polity, not just a tendency to squawk. For the time being at least, the trouble can only be averted by self-restraint. And the need for self-restraint does not apply only to political leaders tempted to exploit resentment. It applies, even more to the blacks who demand instant access to things others achieved only through years of toil. It applies especially to those who would rub the country's nose in a "superior" life style at odds with traditional notions of morality and patriotism. For they are the ones who most inflame Middle America. And they have the most to lose if there is set in motion a new wave of folk malvolence.

to relaunch the Jarring mission was urgent. Initially Washington hoped to get him back to the area by early July, although this is now acknowledged as unrealistic.

At first France was offended by the method. Paris originated the suggestion of the four-power talks and prefers a Big Four format for any Middle East effort. Britain I said to have reacted pragmatically.

UN officials have felt that Mr. Jarring should not resume his talks with the parties until the Big Four have given him more to work with by spelling out interpretations of the Security Council resolution. UN sources say that Secretary-General U Thant, now in Geneva, will not ask Mr. Jarring to come there but will talk to him in Sweden by telephone.

Lord Caradon, the British ambassador to the UN, who resigned last month after the Conservative election victory, wrote in the London Sunday Times that Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik had told him, just before he left that the Russians were now ready to say what they mean by peace.

While some of that may come about in the four-power negotiations here, the Big Four discussion are expected to mirror rather than make any real agreement. Both Mr. Malik and American Ambassador Charles Yost are scheduled to be on vacation when the senior representatives meet next on July 15. No replacement for Lord Caradon has been named.

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## Roy Jenkins Deputy Head Of Laborites

Election May Mean  
He's Heir to Wilson

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, July 8 (NYT).—Roy Jenkins was elected deputy leader of the Labor party today. In the opinion of many he thus becomes Harold Wilson's heir presumptive.

It was a highly significant result for British politics in terms beyond the personal. For one thing, Mr. Jenkins's victory is a big boost for those—including Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath—who want to see Britain in the Common Market.

Mr. Jenkins has for years been a (perhaps die) leading "European" in the Labor party, one who thinks Britain's future lies in the European Economic Community.

For that reason, elements in the party opposed to British membership in the EEC tried hard to block Mr. Jenkins's election. If they had succeeded, it would have been grim news for Mr. Heath, who needs all-party backing for Britain's application.

Moreover, the Jenkins victory shows that the political balance in the Labor party after its defeat in last month's election remains moderately right of center. Mr. Jenkins has always been regarded by the left as insufficiently "Socialist."

He won over two other candidates, in a secret paper ballot that closed today. The opponents were Michael Foot, a leading voice on the left wing, and Fred Peart, the former leader of the House and an opponent of EEC membership.

To win, Mr. Jenkins needed an absolute majority of the votes cast. Many thought he would fall short, and then lose in a second ballot. But he won easily. The vote was 133 for Mr. Jenkins, 67 for Mr. Foot and 48 for Mr. Peart.

Mr. Jenkins, 49, was chancellor of the Exchequer for the last two and a half years of the Labor government. Before going into the government he was a well known journalist and author of several books of political history and biography.

In the Labor party, he has been viewed with some suspicion as a not very earthy type. Though the son of a Welsh miner, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, and has the accents and personal interests of a nonworking-class intellectual.

## 2 Basque Priests Get 3-Year Jail Terms in Spain

BURGOS, Spain, July 8 (Reuters).—A Spanish military court last night sentenced two priests and two students to a total of 36 years' imprisonment here for crimes ranging from sheltering terrorists to armed robbery.

Father Jose Maria Madariaga, curate of Bayulou, and Father Francisco Bilbao, of Melaca—both Basque country dioceses—were each sentenced to three years in prison.

Father Madariaga was charged with harboring a member of the extremist Basque Nationalist Movement (ETA) who had escaped from prison last year.

He was convicted of military rebellion, a standard charge faced by ETA activists and sympathizers since military courts were given the task of stamping out the campaign for a separate Basque state in north Spain.

Father Bilbao was found guilty of distributing pamphlets containing illegal propaganda against the Spanish government.

One student received 30 years in jail, the second 20 years for terrorism and banditry.

## Franco Inaugurates Dam on River Tagus

CACERES, Spain, July 8 (Reuters).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday inaugurated a giant dam which will harness the waters of the River Tagus to create the biggest artificial lake in Western Europe.

The dam, 1,800 feet wide and 450 feet high, will feed four groups of hydroelectric generators at its foot and form a lake 67 miles long, covering an area of 25,600 acres.

The dam, 1,800 feet wide and 450 feet high, will feed four groups of hydroelectric generators at its foot and form a lake 67 miles long, covering an area of 25,600 acres.

## Even Bicycle Won't Pierce Traffic In Athens in 5 Years, Expert Says

ATHENS, July 8 (AP).—An American city planner, in an extensive report on traffic conditions in Athens, has given a frightening picture of a city in the future, choked with cars and traffic at a complete standstill.

Prof. Antonios Tomazinis of the University of Pennsylvania said that in five years' time "there won't even be enough room to move about, not even for bicycles." He foresaw a "wave of cars" stretching from the Greek capital to outlying suburbs.

Mr. Tomazinis's 48-day study on Greek traffic conditions was made for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

"Driving from one suburb to the next, through Athens, will be impossible," he said, adding that as a result of the traffic tieup, "businesses, offices and other commercial enterprises will move out of the city and head for open spaces." This can result in Athens and the nearby port city, Piraeus, eventually becoming dead cities.



CHANGING COLORS—Old Glory, Texas, has not always been named for the U.S. flag. This predominantly German settlement was once named Brandenburg. But Brandenburgers decided to shed their Germanic image in 1917 and in a referendum voted the patriotic shift.

## Obituaries

### Sir Allen Lane Dies at 67, Founder of Penguin Books

LONDON, July 8 (NYT).—Sir Allen Lane, 67, founder and head of Penguin Books, died last night of cancer in Northwood, Middlesex.

Before Penguin Books was established, the bulk of paperback books were pulp novels. Sir Allen's idea of offering good titles at low prices influenced the reading habits of Britain and many other countries. He was knighted in 1952 for his services to publishing.

Sir Allen started Penguin in 1935, when the publishing business here was in the doldrums. His own publishing concern, Bodley Head, was then on the verge of bankruptcy. He had joined Bodley, which was owned by his uncle, John Lane, in 1919. Six years later, on the death of his uncle, he became managing director.

Bodley Head was finding it difficult to compete with more aggressive publishing firms that had lists of established writers. With his two brothers, Richard and John, and \$500 capital, he started Penguin Books and soon resigned from Bodley. The venture got off to a slow start but within 25 years he became a millionaire.

He sought 12 good books to start, and a sympathetic British publisher, Jonathan Cape, let him have ten, including works by Hemingway, Maupassant and Compton Mackenzie.

Demand for Penguins was slow at first until Woolworth's started selling them. After that, the bookshops, which had not been enthusiastic about stocking them, thought again. By 1937, more than 100 titles had been reprinted as Penguins; then came Penguin Specials and Penguin Classics.

Which confirmed his respect for learning and his business instinct that had gambled on mass demand for good books.

Dame Laura Knight

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—Dame Laura Knight, 92, Britain's most famous 20th-century woman painter, whose canvases of circus and theater life were internationally



Sir Allen Lane

known, died at her London home today.

Her career as an artist spanned 75 years. She was made a dame in 1939 for her services to art and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1939. She was the first woman to be elected to the academy since Angelica Kaufman and Mary Moser, who were founder members in 1769. A year later, her husband, Harold Knight, a portrait painter, was elected and they became the first husband and wife academicians. He died in 1961.

Charles Tobias

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Charles Tobias, 72, who with his brothers Harry and Henry wrote hundreds of songs for Broadway shows, films and individual singers, died yesterday of a liver ailment in Manhattan, L.I.

Among his songs were "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree," "If I Had My Life to Live Over," "Rose O'Day" and the war song "We Did It Before and We Can Do It Again."

Mr. Tobias began his career by writing parodies. He became a singer for music publishing firms, and for several years appeared in vaudeville.

Mr. Tobias took about 15 minutes to write "When Your Hair Has Turned to Silver." Peter De Rose played a new tune for Mr. Tobias at 2 a.m., and at 2:15 a.m. the title and chorus for the number were complete.

Francesco Petacci

ROME, July 8 (UPI).—Francesco Petacci, the father of Benito Mussolini's best known mistress, has died of a heart attack, the family announced today. His eldest daughter and second child, Claretta, who was Mussolini's mistress, was killed by Italian partisans in 1945 and her body was hung in public alongside Mussolini's.

Sylvester Wiere

CANOGA PARK, Calif., July 8 (UPI).—Sylvester Wiere, a member of the internationally known Wiere Brothers comedy act, died here yesterday. Mr. Wiere, 60, was hospitalized after suffering a heart attack at the ranch he shared with his brother Herbert.

## Speaks for Catholic Minority

### Irish Official Rejects Rebuke By London Over Ulster Visit

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 8 (NYT).—The Irish foreign minister, Patrick Hillery, tonight rejected official British criticism of his secret tour of a riot-torn Roman Catholic neighborhood in Belfast on Monday.

"I represent a sovereign state and will not be rebuked by anyone else," Mr. Hillery asserted at a press conference at the Irish Embassy near Buckingham Palace.

He spoke after a meeting with the British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who accused him yesterday of "serious diplomatic discourtesy" in visiting Northern Ireland, which is still a part of Britain, without consulting the British government.

Reflecting Dublin's long-standing claim to authority over all of Ireland, Mr. Hillery said at the embassy: "I regard myself as representative of any man living in Ireland, and I am entitled to visit any town and village."

However, he confined his representation today to the 500,000-strong Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland, and said: "I speak for them today. At any time the minority needs to speak, I am available to them."

Asked whether he also spoke for Ulster's one million Protestant majority, Mr. Hillery said that they had "no cause for insecurity whatsoever."

Mr. Hillery had scheduled a visit with British officials today to discuss questions of the European Economic Community, when the British foreign secretary "invited" him for a meeting to discuss his controversial trip.

At the meeting, Mr. Hillery urged that the Protestant Orange Order parades scheduled for Monday be banned in sensitive areas—that is, where there is a large Roman Catholic population—and re-routed where necessary. He did not call for an outright ban.

Authority Urged

"I have come to ask the British government to reassert the authority they claim to have," Mr. Hillery said.

In other developments concerning the parades, which many fear will spark new violence, the Rev. Ian Paisley, Protestant militant leader, discussed the situation today with Home Secretary Reginald Maudling. Mr. Maudling was rebuffed by Orange leaders yesterday when he appealed to them to abandon the parades.

On leaving the meeting, Mr. Paisley warned of a "very serious" situation if the marches were canceled. But he said that he would exert his influence to see that the parades went off peacefully.

Commenting on his visit to the Belfast Falls Road area, Mr. Hillery said that the Roman Catholic community there had been subjected to armed attacks last summer. Nothing that many of the arms found by the British Army in Roman Catholic homes last weekend

## Railway Crash In Belgium Kills One, Injures 34

BRUSSELS, July 8 (Reuters).—A London-bound international express train speeding through the night at 75 miles an hour derailed near Ghent today, killing one person and injuring 34.

Railway officials said the apparent cause of the crash on a section of the line under repair was the accidental switching off of a signal that would have restricted speeds there to 25 mph.

The locomotive and one coach plunged 90 feet down a steep embankment, while a third coach rammed into a telegraph pole and was almost cut in half.

Only five of the injured were seriously hurt. The dead man was a Belgian barman on the express.

## Soviet Poetess Is Ruled 'Insane'

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP).—A Soviet poetess who has been active in political dissent in Moscow has been declared insane by a city court and ordered to remain in a mental hospital for an indefinite period.

The woman, Natalya Gorbunskaya, 32, mother of two young boys, was arrested last Dec. 24 after the police searched her apartment and confiscated several protest documents and poems. She was committed to a Moscow prison hospital a week later and has been held there since.

Two young sympathizers who were barred from the proceedings were arrested outside the courtroom where the hearing was held when the police caught them trying to eavesdrop. The hearing was considered a non-criminal proceeding.

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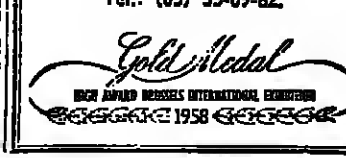
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## London Nightlife

## Ins and Outs of English Clubs

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, July 8.—Referring to White's, founded in 1685, Dean Swift said: "It is the club of which people have died from exclusion." And Disraeli, who was not a member, said that membership was a "supreme distinction comparable only to the Garter." No self-respecting Victorian gentleman could afford to be without his club, where he could retire at his leisure, relax in soft, buttoned leather chairs, free from the irritations of female company, and attended by an army of discreetly servile attendants.

To the 19th-century gentleman, a club offered security and an almost Masonic elitism—the "old boy" network of schools and universities extended to the club system in later life. With the club came an aura of instant wealth and status. The aspiring country gentleman with the right connections immediately had at his disposal the lavish opulence of a magnificently equipped town house, and the service of more waiters and stewards than he could hope to command in a lifetime.

Things have changed since then—the shift of decadence hangs over these bastions of masculine society, yet the concept of exclusivity remains. In spite of creeping socialism and the leveling of class distinctions, if a club is not exclusive, nobody will join it. Or put another way, as Groucho Marx once said: "I'm not going to pay good money to join a club that lets people like me in."

## Men's Club

The gentlemen's clubs still exist, clustered on either side of Pall Mall, but changes in society have brought about a different kind of club, a club which retains its aura of quintessential elitism, yet which allows the meritocracy in through the back door.

The new clubs cultivate a more informal atmosphere, and unlike the plush West End gentlemen's retreats, they provide not only quantities of food and drink, but suitable conditions for entertaining women. In place of learned tomes and bound volumes, mini-skirted discotheque girls help the extravagantly bored to while away their hours.

There are only three or four clubs (at a time) that are patronized by the young elite of London, because, quite simply, the elite is a limited group. For

example, the Club dell'Arctura, Kings Road, Chelsea, was once at the pinnacle of exclusivity, with such personalities as Margot Fonteyne, Nureyev, Lee Radziwill and Laurence Harvey dining in the white terraced restaurant. Leading industrialists, young Greek millionaires et al. would come to sip their wine in the sleek Apollon décor.

But then the scene moved on; and this had nothing to do with the Arctura itself, or the impeccable service, and exceptionally good meals which it offers, but once the In Set had gone, the club began to seem rather like a banquet after the principal guests had left.

Although the club boasts a waiting list of several thousand names, and maintains strict restrictions on who and how many get in, it is, said one regular visitor, "no longer the watering place with the right connections."

Burke's seems to have taken over. Suddenly, this has become the place where people want to be seen. Burke's is run by a famous and fashionable photographer, the Earl of Lichfield, Douglas (Duggie) Hayward, an equally fashionable tailor, Leslie Linder, a film director, and Ian Hayton, a company director. This club in Clifford Street has

about 1300 members, and receives 80 applications a week, membership being limited to friends of the directors and shareholders, including a group of film stars such as Omar Sharif, Tom Courtenay and Michael Caine.

"The attraction," says Leslie Linder, "is simple: English food, and good service." Burke's has a big lunch crowd, and is also a late night/early morning restaurant with dancing facilities. Members can wear what they like. The menu includes exquisitely cooked, but nonetheless rather unexciting dishes such as sausages and mash, toast-in-the-hole and other delicacies of the English cuisine. The food is a great success—perhaps it is a reaction against the Continental cuisine. But perhaps it is because 40 percent of the members are American.

On the edge of the club world, there are establishments that try to maintain an almost schizophrantic image, fostering both the traditional, discreet club delights and the more flamboyant pleasures of "swinging London."

## Annabel's

But only one has managed to be really successful. Annabel's is frequented both by leading pop painters such as David Hockney, and by ageing peers of the realm in search of a little scintillating distraction. But Annabel's cannot be said to be disconcerted by its outsize image. It remains the mecca of the club world, *la crème de la crème* of exclusive nocturnal delights.

Annabel's has about 4,000 members, good food, a dance floor, £30,000 (\$182,000) worth of art works, and a staff of 80. One employee stands guard in the men's room where a telex rattles out the stock market quotations.

But for all this, there is something sad about these clubs; when the revelers leave early in the morning, or order their grapefruit cocktail, eggs and bacon for breakfast at Burke's one wonders exactly what they have got for their money which they could not have got at one of London's better dine-and-dance restaurants.

The answer is always the same—prestige of belonging to something that the rank and file cannot join. It may be worth £25 (\$125) a year, and another £20 (\$100) per visit, which may be as often as several times a week. If one is very rich, perhaps it is all that money can buy.

## Arts Agenda

Among the paintings on view at the Valloireuse galleries, Queen Victoria Avenue, Biarritz, through July 15, are a series of American landscapes and portraits by Stokely Webster of Long Island. The exhibition also includes works by Norbert Gregor, a German artist, and Jean Breuil of Anglet, France.

The American Ballet Theatre opens at Covent Garden in London on July 27 with "Swan Lake" in the Petipa and Ivanov version, restaged by David Blair. The London engagement, continuing through Aug. 8, is the first season in London for the U.S. group since 1966. The repertoire includes 19 works with heavy emphasis on contemporary classics. "The River," with choreography by Alvin Ailey to a score by Duke Ellington will have its British premiere on July 31. It was first performed in New York in June. A repeat performance is set for Aug. 4. Eric Bruhn and Carla Fracci will appear as guest artists.



The semi-annual fashion shows by top couturiers in Italy, Spain and France began yesterday in Rome. Despite strong buyer resistance to mid and maxi lengths, the message is long from all three fashion capitals, as these preview sketches from Women's Wear Daily reveal. Above, a silk print dress from Hubert de Givenchy's summer collection, which the Parisian couturier picks as a prophesy of his clothes for fall. At right, one of Valentino's (of Rome) fall looks: a brown crepe midi skirt teamed with matching blouse. At far right, Pertegaz (Madrid) sticks with the jumpsuit in black silk jersey topped with a felt cape.

## Ken Scott's New Prints: Heavenly

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK—Ken Scott, the man from Indiana who designs, manufactures, and runs his own fashion boutique in Milan, opened here Monday instead of with the usual fanfare in Rome.

In the past, the fabulous Scott openings, held around midnight at Roman nightclubs, gymnasia, and even an Italian country circus along with

the animals, have drawn hundreds of spectators and made miles of headlines, not only for himself but for Italian fashions.

The most famous name in print fashions, along with Emilio Pucci, Ken Scott always keeps his dresses simple to show off the fabrics he designs. He liked the longer skirts before most designers did and goes on with them in the new collection. His skirts stop somewhere between mid-calf and ankle and below them are his favorite drape with ankle straps and soles an inch-and-a-half thick.

In prints he has rather thoroughly run through the birds, the flowers, and the animals, but he is never at a loss for a story. He has gone on to the celestial heavens. His two most spectacular silk jersey evening dresses put the rising sun or the full moon squarely

across a lady's chest while the rest of her body is wrapped in racy clouds. Like many of his dresses, the jerseys have super-scarves as big as area rugs, made of the same sun and moon prints on gauzy chiffon.

Many of Ken Scott's own favorite prints are based on African art this time. There are five based on sea shells and another big group on folklore he picked up on a recent trip to the Orient.

Ken Scott designs for both men and women. He always shows his fashions in matched couples, though he doesn't expect they'll be worn that way.

More hangovers from the Orient are his wide wrap-and tie pants for men and a simplified sarong for the girls.

The sarong is actually a strapless evening dress wrapped to

one side and designed to stay firmly in place, he guarantees. Like his body-molding midis it has its giant super-scarf.

Ken Scott varies his favorite Roman with many other fabrics this time. The beach coverage, both male and female, are usually stretch terrycloth and so are the bikinis and mailots when they aren't Lycra. The shirtwaist dresses, with belted tops and full midi skirts, are cotton jersey, linen jersey, stretch jersey or just plain cotton.

The most fascinating fabric in the collection turns out to be one of the early synthetics, nothing more than a sheer, crinkly rayon that manages to look antique and costume especially in a giant shawl outlined in long, stringy black fringe.

## Spirit and Charm of Ravel and Puccini

By Paul Moor

EAST BERLIN, July 8.—The Komische Oper here has a major audience success in its new double-bill production of two 20th-century one-act operas, Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi." Of several productions of both these little gems in various countries, none, it seems to me, has so realized the potential of these stage comedies as do the East Berlin versions.

I went to the Ravel with a slightly heavy heart, for I knew that the Komische Oper would do it, as it does its entire repertoire, in the language the vast majority of its audience speaks and understands. I stoutly support this standpoint in principle, but still—Ravel? One could hardly find anything more quintessentially Gallic despite its Spanish setting, than this airy little trifle by Maurice Etienne Franco-Nobis.

Surprisingly, this Berlin production turned out even more truly French in spirit and charm than the first one I attended at the Opéra Comique in Paris years ago. For one thing, the singers' incisive diction and the good acoustics made almost every

syllable of that polished dialogue understandable. For another, the orchestra under its young and gifted conductor, Gert Bahrner, played with a nuance and subtlety they rarely have a chance to demonstrate for the repertoire of this house, in spite of its name, tends towards the weightier works of the Italian and German schools.

Two beautiful performances came from Elisabeth Hertz as the old watchmaker's young wife and from Hans-Martin Nann as the hunky young minister whose biceps belatedly attract her attention and whom she invites into her boudoir after two earlier callers had proven wet firecrackers. Werner Enders as the watchmaker, Hans-Otto Rogge as the foppish poet, and Horst-Dieter Kaschel as the corpulent financier all handled their roles expertly.

"Gianni Schicchi" sparked with mischief and satire. Uwe Kropf, a pillar of this company and a true old pro in the most admirable sense, had a field day in the rascally title role without ever succumbing to the constant temptation to ham it up. Renate Kraemer, as his daughter, sang the only real

aria in the work with a rich, warm, voluble, and a touching youthful innocence. Thanks to Wilfried Wers's sets and costumes, which showed even more fancy and taste than he had simply shown in the Toledo watchmaker's shop, "Gianni Schicchi" offered as much for the eye as for the ear, for those sumptuous late 15th-century Florentine costumes and head-dresses made the stage look like a Botticelli canvas come to life.

Günter Neumann as Rucio proved himself in his little wisp of an act about Florence's towers, and Ruth Schob-Lipka and Dimitra Pitsidou performed as character actresses as well as they sang. The main credit for the evening's success, though, must go to Wolfgang Kersten, one of the company's younger stage directors, who with this production fully realizes the promise shown in earlier ones. It will interest, and possibly amuse, connoisseurs of this unique opera house that Walter Felsenstein, that Austrian genius who founded it 22 years ago and still leads it, will next stage "Fidelio on the Roof" here, opening in December. Characteristically, rehearsals have already long since begun.

## A Night Out At the New Paris Market

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, July 8.—It used to be a pleasure to end a night of theater-going, partying or dancing by a walk through Les Halles and then a plateful of oysters, a good steak and a bottle of Beaujolais at one of the many restaurants surrounding the central market pavilions.

All that is gone now, except for the hopelessly nostalgic who can still be seen wandering stonily among the condemned iron and brick hulks in search of the ghosts of yesteryear.

But those who seek real progress need only drive eight miles out the Avenue du Sud to Rungis, where Les Halles have been resurrected in modern dress. It costs four francs a car to get in but it is worth it.

After a tour of the fruit and vegetable pavilions, the best show is the immense fish pavilion, where one can go crazy trying to identify all the various species of seafood.

The sight of all this bounty will get up the sort of appetite that demands a solid meal. Right across from the fish pavilion is the place to satisfy it—Le Grand Pavillon.

Emile Baldit, the owner, who to have a restaurant in the Les Halles called Les Deux Pavilions, and nearly all his clients worked in the market. When they moved, he moved with them and opened his new restaurant March 4, 1969, the same day the new market went into operation.

Even in the summer months there are delicious clams and oysters, and Mr. Baldit has excellent 1969 Muscadet and Sancerre from Burgundy to wash them down.

Other fish are served, like beurre blanc or in cream sauce such as the *Huîtres de Saint-Pierre* (John Dory) & *Pommes (saumon) de baudouin* à la crème, coquille anglaise in a cream sauce with white wine, tomatoes, mushrooms and a few of Mr. Baldit's secrets.

This is no grande cuisine, but it is very good and the men in *bleus de travail* (blue working clothes) with their fishmonger's jackets putting it away with gusto or standing abreast deep at the counter to wash are the same men who were doing just that in the Les Halles.

Le Grand Pavillon, 6 Quai de la Seine, 94—Rungis. Tel. phone: 726-98-58. Closed Sundays and between 5 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.—the dearest time. Rungis—during July and August. Thirty to 40 francs (plus tax to \$7.25).



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## At Group of Ten Meeting

West Decides to 'Go Slow'  
On Flexible Exchange Rates

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—The major industrialized Western nations decided today to go slow in introducing greater flexibility to the monetary system.

While narrowing their differences on just how to achieve the objective of easing currency adjustments, treasury officials and central bankers from the top ten industrial nations said they would continue studying the issues without making any firm commitments this year.

The United States had hoped for more solid results but apparently did not press its case in an effort to avoid diplomatic friction.

Deputies of the Group of Ten decided that "solutions should not be sought with haste," Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, told reporters.

Mr. Ossola, who chaired the meeting, disclosed that the six member states of the European Economic Community had not yet been able to adopt a common position.

France and Belgium are opposed to greater flexibility, while West Germany, Italy and Holland are in favor. Because of this split, the British government, now negotiating community membership, has decided the wisest course is to wait for a moment to take no position.

The United States had hoped to see a commitment for greater flexibility at the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in September.

What it got instead was, an agreement that three means of achieving more flexibility were worthy of further study after this meeting.

These are that margins of currency fluctuations be widened beyond the present 1 percent either side of parity; that transitional rates be legalized; and that there be recognition of the need for "prompt and timely" currency adjustments of up to 30 percent a year.

The Group of Ten deputies, who represent the bulk of the world's wealth, made the decision in the words of Mr. Ossola, "what we will never have unlimited flexibility."

Put into effect very wide currency bands—beyond 5 percent either side of parity.

Rely on mathematical formulas to force countries to alter their currencies automatically.

The system of fixed, but adjustable par values must be preserved. The Italian central banker said, "Nobody wants to put that question."

Monetary authorities are especially worried about the market that would be certain to follow any firm decision for greater flexibility. There would be a demand for strong currencies and a line of weak currencies.

It is taking place were cited as reason for going slow.

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ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING FINANCIAL COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

Southdown to Acquire Zapata Norress

HOUSTON, July 8 (Reuters).—Zapata Norress Inc. said today it has entered into a definitive agreement with Southdown Inc. under which Southdown will acquire Zapata.

Plans call for the issuance of 0.8 of one share of Southdown common for each share in Zapata.

The agreement has been approved by the boards of both companies, subject to stockholders' and the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval.

Southdown, with corresponding changes in outstanding warrants and convertible securities of Zapata.

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## Capital Spending Plans Increasing in EEC

## Inflation Seen Continuing Threat

BRUSSELS, July 8 (AP)—The investment boom in the European Economic Community will persist in the next few months, the EEC's June economic survey said today.

Industrialists in all member countries had recently expanded investment plans for 1970, though these were already extensive at the end of 1969, the survey said.

In Germany a 22 percent increase in capital spending is now probable, against the 18 percent forecast at the end of 1969. In France, the increase is estimated at 27 percent, up from 19 percent; in Italy 42 percent from 41 percent; and in Luxembourg 88 percent from 87 percent. Detailed Dutch and Belgian figures were unavailable.

The propensity to invest was particularly pronounced in the metal products and basic materials industries, while plans in mining,

and in the food, beverages and tobacco industries, were below average.

Management was reported to be very optimistic about future sales prospects. The upward revision of investment plans was, however, probably due partly to the fact that price increases had proved sharper than was generally expected at the end of 1969.

In the Community as a whole industrial production had continued to expand fairly briskly, though not as fast as at the beginning of the year. In general, growth would probably prove to have lost momentum, mainly because so many firms were running at or near capacity and labor was so scarce, the report said.

To judge by results of the EEC business surveys, the backlog of orders in some consumer goods industries, especially textiles and leather, had contracted a little since the beginning of the year. On the other hand, the demand for capital goods and basic materials—particularly chemicals and steel—was running at a very high level.

In April and May the rise in consumer prices was again held back, but largely because of seasonal factors, the report said.

Delivery Delay

In general the backlog of orders had continued to increase since the beginning of the year, causing further lengthening of delivery dates—especially in respect of capital goods.

Demand within the Community had remained brisk, and this was the main reason why the growth of exports by the metal products industries had suffered only slightly from the fall in demand from non-member countries, especially the United States.

Room conditions in the Community were again reflected in sharply rising tax yields, the report said. But the general market increase in expenditure prevented a commensurate improvement in the net budget position of most member states. Only the French budget would probably prove to have been well in surplus in recent months, given high tax receipts and the tight rein on public spending.

The equity markets, which had

fallen sharply up to the last week of May, had settled down again somewhat. On balance, share prices had risen in most member countries, except Italy where they had kept falling in recent weeks.

Inflation Warning

BRUSSELS, July 8 (AP)—The EEC Executive Commission today warned member states of growing inflation.

In a note to the EEC Council of Ministers, the commission said member states should maintain and intensify their policies to combat inflation, which is almost uniform within the community.

The commission appealed to the members to trim public expenditure as much as possible, and called for the solving of wage-increase problems by joint consultations among governments, workers and employers. All six member states are now drafting 1971 budgets.

Philips Obtains \$250 Million Loan

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Philips Gloeilampenfabriek today signed an agreement here with a syndicate of nearly 50 international banks for a \$250 million five-year loan.

The interest rate is variable and will be determined for a period of either three or six months at Philips' option, at 3/4 point over the interbank rate.

The credit will be drawn in minimum amounts of \$50 million either in Eurodollars or other European currencies, with the first drawing expected on July 15, 1970.

The syndicate is managed by N.M. Rothschild and Sons, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Pierson, Heiding and Pierson and Manufacturers Hanover Ltd.

Penguin Co. To Be Bought By U.K. Firm

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Penguin Books, the paperback house, is to be taken over by S. Pearson and Son, a British holding company with major publishing interests, under a plan announced today.

S. Pearson controls, among other things, the highly profitable financial Times, the Westminster Press chain of local newspapers, and Longman, book publishers.

Viscount Coward, one of the richest men in Britain, controls S. Pearson through his own and his publishing interests. It controls Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers, and the Chateau Lafour vineyard in France.

Penguin was founded and controlled by Sir Allen Lane, who died here yesterday. Negotiations for the merger had begun with his approval.

Under the plan, Penguin will acquire the issued capital of the Pearson publishing subsidiary, Pearson-Longman, in exchange. Penguin will turn a majority of its shares over to Pearson.

It will be a complicated transaction, involving among other things a new issue of shares by Penguin. Sir Allen Lane is believed to have held more than 1 million of the present 3 million Penguin shares. Another 377,500 are held by McGraw-Hill, the American publisher.

Penguin's share price jumped 39 cents today on the news of the merger proposal, to \$5.55. In the deal the company is valued at \$21 million.

Positions Clarified in Fairchild Hiller Case Against GE on NASA Contract

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—In an article on July 3 about the reopening of bidding for a space satellite contract, the New York Times news service (and the International Herald Tribune) erroneously stated that Controller General Elmer B. Staats had upheld charges by the losing bidder, Fairchild Hiller Corp.

The company charged that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had given the winning bidder, General Electric Co., "preferential treatment and had allowed some of Fairchild's proprietary development to fall into the hands of General Electric."

Mr. Staats, in a letter sent to Thomas O. Paine, NASA administrator, neither upheld nor rejected the Fairchild charges.

He simply said that a month-long study had convinced the General Accounting Office (GAO) that "the established award selection procedures were not followed and that the procedures which were followed were defective."

GE Denies Any Leak

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—GE says it was successful bidder on a \$50 million space satellite contract because of superior performance, not because of an information leak as suggested by Fairchild.

Marc Laufergeon  
PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Marc Laufergeon, 46, president of Cte. Generale de Constructions Telephonique, has been named vice-chairman of TTT-Europe.

Aubrey Jones, chairman of the U.K. National Prices and Incomes Board, has been named to succeed Lord Hill as chairman of Laporte Industries Ltd., effective Nov. 1. Lord Hill retires Oct. 31, remaining a director until March 31.

First vice-president of Bankers Trust Co., Ellsworth Donnell, 45, has become head of the Bankers Trust European headquarters division based in London. Mr. Donnell, succeeds Cyril J. Bridge, who retired at the end of June.

R.H. Thesing, vice-president in charge of European operations of Stanley Works, has been appointed group vice-president-international, in charge of all operations outside the U.S. and Canada. Mr. Thesing will have offices in Connecticut and London.

Juan de Ledecker has been elected to the board of directors of Smith, Barney & Co. Inc. Mr. de Ledecker is company vice-president, corporate finance, in Paris.

Bechtel France S.A., French affiliate of Bechtel Corp., has named J. Léviant to the position of general manager. Mr. Léviant is consultant and vice-president of the firm.

International Nickel Ltd. has announced the appointments of P. J.R. Butler, assistant managing director, as company vice-chairman, and D.J. Phillips, general marketing manager, assistant managing director.

William J. Whamond and T.G. G. Peterson have been elected vice-presidents of Carborundum Co. Mr. Whamond and Mr. Peterson are joint managing directors of the company subsidiary in England as well as European area directors.

Procter & Gamble Co. has named Kingston Fletcher, manager of the international division for Britain, Canada and Scandinavia. Mr. Fletcher will be succeeded by Thomas C. Collins as general manager of the firm's German subsidiary.

Export Growth Reported Down at Toyota, Nissan

TOKYO, July 8 (Reuters).—The growth rate of Japanese car exports has slowed considerably in the first half of this year. Toyota and Nissan said today. The two firms account for more than 70 percent of Japan's total car exports.

Toyota said exports in the first half totaled 208,874 units, up 13.3 percent over the same period last year, when the company reported a 44.3 percent increase over 1968 figures.

Nissan's exports increased by 9.1 percent to 165,404 units over the same period of 1969, compared with a 82.8 percent increase over the 1968 rate.

Toyota said the decline in export growth this year was temporary and due to changes in models and shortage of shipping.

ICI License in Japan

TOKYO, July 8 (Reuters).—Kohkoku Chemical Industry Co. today said it had obtained a license from Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. to produce the British firm's sewage purifying device for sale in Japan.

AFCA watch it go

## Broad-Based N.Y. Rally Sends Dow Up 12.73

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The stock market turned around today after absorbing a pounding earlier this week and produced a brisk rally on the New York Stock Exchange that was still going strong at the final bell with the tape one minute late.

The Dow Jones industrial average, climbing higher by the hour, finished at 823.09 with a gain of 12.73, its best advance in more than three weeks.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Dow indicator had dropped a total of nearly 20 points, reflecting investor nervousness over forthcoming June-quarter earnings reports and rising tensions in the Middle East.

But today belonged to the glamour stocks, which kicked up their heels in a manner reminiscent of bull market moves. Disney jumped 12 5/8 to 123 and IBM ran up 10 to 253 1/2. Gains of better than 3 points a piece appeared in Xerox—the third most active stock—as well as Stek and Collins Radio.

Strong groups included rails, utilities, banks, conglomerates and the long-depressed defense stocks. The rally in the glimmers was touched off by short covering on the part of traders. As they bought back the stocks that had been sold short—and in many cases reaped some handsome profits—the pickup in glamour stock prices spread to the blue chips and the general market.

Group strength showed up also in the motors, oils, construction and savings-and-loans issues. Golds, once again displaying a move counter to the rest of the market, turned weak.

Du Pont rose 4 1/4 to 115 1/4 after dropping 5 1/2 points earlier this week amid Wall Street conjecture of lower profits for the second quarter. Eastman Kodak moved up 2 3/8 to 62 7/8 and American Telephone climbed 1 point to 42 1/2.

Market breadth—a key indicator to technicians—improved as 936 issues closed higher and only 354 stocks ended with losses. There were 2 new yearly highs and 188 lows on the NYSE. Yesterday had produced no highs and 267 lows. Volume on the NYSE, running 500,000 shares higher than yesterday, totaled 10.97 million shares, or slightly more than an average session for this year.

North American Car, which leases freight cars to shippers and railroads, was the most active issue. It gained 1 5/8 to 17 7/8. Shortly before noon, a 500,000 share block appeared on the tape at a price of 20. Flying Tiger, up 7 8 to 12 3/8, said it bought the block, plus another 24,000 shares, for investment purposes.

Boeing Co. Wins Giant Contract

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 8 (Reuters).—Boeing Co. has been awarded an Air Force contract to build an airborne warning and control system (AWACS), the Pentagon announced today.

The value of the contract was not disclosed, but could eventually total about \$2 billion. Boeing was selected over McDonnell Douglas Corp., the other main bidder for the contract.

The initial contract calls for two test planes to be built and is believed to be worth between \$300 and \$400 million. Assuming successful testing and Air Force and Defense Department approval, the program will then move into the production phase of between 40 and 50 aircraft.

## Income-Oriented Units Star Among U.S. Mutual Funds

By Ernest A. Schonberger

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—It should come as no surprise that for the first half of 1970, the best performing U.S. mutual fund group was income-oriented. Twenty-four of the top 50 fell in that category in a ranking of 464 funds by Arthur Lipper Corp.

But there are some surprises in the top 50. Eleven were growth-income funds. This type usually holds some Treasury bills, commercial paper or bonds to obtain current income, but considerable emphasis is also placed on growth stocks. And the growth stocks have been pummeled.

Probably even more surprising is that nine of the top 50 were straight growth funds. The rest of the pacemakers were what are known as balanced funds—those split between stocks and income securities.

Best performer of all was a straight income fund, the Mutual Fund for Investing in U.S. Government Securities Inc. (affiliated with Pittsburgh-based Federated Research Corp.).

No. 2 was a growth-income fund of less than \$50,000—Washington National, part of the \$1.5 billion Anchor Corp. Anchor Corp. chairman John Hair explains that "during the decline we held no stocks at all" and stuck with Treasury bills, commercial paper and bonds.

Government Securities and Washington National were the only ones to finish higher for the first half of the year, each ahead slightly better than 1.6 percent, while the Dow Jones industrial average was down 14.8 percent, the New York Stock Exchange composite "as of 29.19 percent and the mutual fund industry as a whole was clipped 25.73 percent.

Another growth-income fund, International Investors, was No. 6, off 0.52 percent. How? "Almost 33 percent of our holdings were gold mining companies."

The top growth fund was Davidge Fund, a relative newcomer which has never been higher than about \$3 million. It did not make its money in growth stocks either.

"In fact, we 'shorted' growth stocks—the glimmers—right up to our 35 percent limits," says a Davidge spokesman. Profits are made on the short side only when the stock's price drops.

Average growth funds were down 31.02 percent for the first six months of 1970.

Los Angeles Times

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- 20% PLUS COMPOUND ANTICIPATED GROWTH
- CONFIDENTIAL ACCOUNTS
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## SHIPPING INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

(Case history actual performance — 1980-1970)

INCOME  
Average annual profit — 24.2%

CAPITAL GROWTH  
Reinvested profits 10 years — 652%

OUTLOOK  
— Higher

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading

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41	21%	31%	41%	51%	61%	71%	81%	91%	101%	111%	121%	131%	141%	151%	161%	171%	181%	191%	201%	211%	221%	231%	241%	251%	261%	271%	281%	291%	301%	311%	321%	331%	341%	351%	361%	371%	381%	391%	401%	411%	421%	431%	441%	451%	461%	471%	481%	491%	501%	511%	521%	531%	541%	551%	561%	571%	581%	591%	601%	611%	621%	631%	641%	651%	661%	671%	681%	691%	701%	711%	721%	731%	741%	751%	761%	771%	781%	791%	801%	811%	821%	831%	841%	851%	861%	871%	881%	891%	901%	911%	921%	931%	941%	951%	961%	971%	981%	991%	1001%	1011%	1021%	1031%	1041%	1051%	1061%	1071%	1081%	1091%	1101%	1111%	1121%	1131%	1141%	1151%	1161%	1171%	1181%	1191%	1201%	1211%	1221%	1231%	1241%	1251%	1261%	1271%	1281%	1291%	1301%	1311%	1321%	1331%	1341%	1351%	1361%	1371%	1381%	1391%	1401%	1411%	1421%	1431%	1441%	1451%	1461%	1471%	1481%	1491%	1501%	1511%	1521%	1531%	1541%	1551%	1561%	1571%	1581%	1591%	1601%	1611%	1621%	1631%	1641%	1651%	1661%	1671%	1681%	1691%	1701%	1711%	1721%	1731%	1741%	1751%	1761%	1771%	1781%	1791%	1801%	1811%	1821%	1831%	1841%	1851%	1861%	1871%	1881%	1891%	1901%	1911%	1921%	1931%	1941%	1951%	1961%	1971%	1981%	1991%	2001%	2011%	2021%	2031%	2041%	2051%	2061%	2071%	2081%	2091%	2101%	2111%	2121%	2131%	2141%	2151%	2161%	2171%	2181%	2191%	2201%	2211%	2221%	2231%	2241%	2251%	2261%	2271%	2281%	2291%	2301%	2311%	2321%	2331%	2341%	2351%	2361%	2371%	2381%	2391%	2401%	2411%	2421%	2431%	2441%	2451%	2461%	2471%	2481%	2491%	2501%	2511%	2521%	2531%	2541%	2551%	2561%	2571%	2581%	2591%	2601%	2611%	2621%	2631%	2641%	2651%	2661%	2671%	2681%	2691%	2701%	2711%	2721%	2731%	2741%	2751%	2761%	2771%	2781%	2791%	2801%	2811%	2821%	2831%	2841%	2851%	2861%	2871%	2881%	2891%	2901%	2911%	2921%	2931%	2941%	2951%	2961%	2971%	2981%	2991%	3001%	3011%	3021%	3031%	3041%	3051%	3061%	3071%	3081%	3091%	3101%	3111%	3121%	3131%	3141%	3151%	3161%	3171%	3181%	3191%	3201%	3211%	3221%	3231%	3241%	3251%	3261%	3271%	3281%	3291%	3301%	3311%	3321%	3331%	3341%	3351%	3361%	3371%	3381%	3391%	3401%	3411%	3421%	3431%	3441%	3451%	3461%	3471%	3481%	3491%	3501%	3511%	3521%	3531%	3541%	3551%	3561%	3571%	3581%	3591%	3601%	3611%	3621%	3631%	3641%	3651%	3661%	3671%	3681%	3691%	3701%	3711%	3721%	3731%	3741%	3751%	3761%	3771%	3781%	3791%	3801%	3811%	3821%	3831%	3841%	3851%	3861%	3871%	3881%	3891%	3901%	3911%	3921%	3931%	3941%	3951%	3961%	3971%	3981%	3991%	4001%	4011%	4021%	4031%	4041%	4051%	4061%	4071%	4081%	4091%	4101%	4111%	4121%	4131%	4141%	4151%	4161%	4171%	4181%	4191%	4201%	4211%	4221%	4231%	4241%	4251%	4261%	4271%	4281%	4291%	4301%	4311%	4321%	4331%	4341%	4351%	4361%	4371%	4381%	4391%	4401%	4411%	4421%	4431%	4441%	4451%	4461%	4471%	4481%	4491%	4501%	4511%	4521%	4531%	4541%	4551%	4561%	4571%	4581%	4591%	4601%	4611%	4621%	4631%	4641%	4651%	4661%	4671%	4681%	4691%	4701%	4711%	4721%	4731%	4741%	4751%	4761%	4771%	4781%	4791%	4801%	4811%	4821%	4831%	4841%	4851%	4861%	4871%	4881%	4891%	4901%	4911%	4921%	4931%	4941%	4951%	4961%	4971%	4981%	4991%	5001%	5011%	5021%	5031%	5041%	5051%	5061%	5071%	5081%	5091%	5101%	5111%	5121%	5131%	5141%	5151%	5161%	5171%	5181%	5191%	5201%	5211%	5221%	5231%	5241%	5251%	5261%	5271%	5281%	5291%	5301%	5311%	5321%	5331%	5341%	5351%	5361%	5371%	5381%	5391%	5401%	5411%	5421%	5431%	5441%	5451%	5461%	5471%	5481%	5491%	5501%	5511%	5521%	5531%	5541%	5551%	5561%	5571%	5581%	5591%	5601%	5611%	5621%	5631%	5641%	5651%	5661%	5671%	5681%	5691%	5701%	5711%	5721%	5731%	5741%	5751%	5761%	5771%	5781%	5791%	5801%	5811%	5821%	5831%	5841%	5851%	5861%	5871%	5881%	5891%	5901%	5911%	5921%	5931%	5941%	5951%	5961%	5971%	5981%	5991%	6001%	6011%	6021%	6031%	6041%	6051%	6061%	6071%	6081%	6091%	6101%	6111%	6121%	6131%	6141%	6151%	6161%	6171%	6181%	6191%	6201%	6211%	6221%	6231%	6241%	6251%	6261%	6271%	6281%	6291%	6301%	6311%	6321%	6331%	6341%	6351%	6361%	6371%	6381%	6391%	6401%	6411%	6421%	6431%	6441%	6451%	6461%	6471%	6481%	6491%	6501%	6511%	6521%	6531%	6541%	6551%	6561%	6571%	6581%	6591%	6601%	6611%	6621%	6631%	6641%	6651%	6661%	6671%	6681%	6691%	6701%	6711%	6721%	6731%	6741%	6751%	6761%	6771%	6781%	6791%	6801%	6811%	6821%	6831%	6841%	6851%	6861%	6871%	6881%	6891%	6901%	6911%	6921%	6931%	6941%	6951%	6961%	6971%	6981%	6991%	7001%	7011%	7021%	7031%	7041%	7051%	7061%	7071%	7081%	7091%	7101%	7111%	7121%	7131%	7141%	7151%	7161%	7171%	7181%	7191%	7201%	7211%	7221%	7231%	7241%	7251%	7261%	7271%	7281%	7291%	7301%	7311%	7321%	7331%	7341%	7351%	7361%	7371%	7381%	7391%	7401%	7411%	7421%	7431%	7441%	7451%	7461%	7471%	7481%	7491%	7501%	7511%	7521%	7531%	7541%	7551%	7561%	7571%	7581%	7591%	7601%	7611%	7621%	7631%	7641%	7651%	7661%	7671%	7681%	7691%	7701%	7711%	7721%	7731%	7741%	7751%	7761%	7771%	7781%	7791%	7801%	7811%	7821%	7831%	7841%	7851%	7861%	7871%	7881%	7891%	7901%	7911%	7921%	7931%	7941%	7951%	7961%	7971%	7981%	7991%	8001%	8011%	8021%	8031%	8041%	8051%	8061%	8071%	8081%	8091%	8101%	8111%	8121%	8131%	8141%	8151%	8161%	8171%	8181%	8191%	8201%	8211%	8221%	8231%	8241%	8251%	8261%	8271%	8281%	8291%	8301%	8311%	8321%	8331%	8341%	8351%	8361%	8371%	8381%	8391%	8401%	8411%	8421%	8431%	8441%	8451%	8461%	8471%	8481%	8491%	8501%	8511%	852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[illegible]

- 1970 - Stocks and Sols. First. High Low Last. Chg										- 1970 - Stocks and Sols. First. High Low Last. Chg										- 1970 - Stocks and Sols. First. High Low Last. Chg									
High.	Low.	Div. in 5	Sols.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg		High.	Low.	Div. in 5	Sols.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg		High.	Low.	Div. in 5	Sols.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg	
1679	9	Talley of 61	72	974	534	304	214	+ 14		1474	6	Unit Finl	134	554	714	544	7414	14		1314	974	Wheeler pA.75	8	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1678	174	Tampa Ed	72	974	214	30	214	+ 14		74	44	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1677	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1676	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1675	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1674	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1673	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1672	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1671	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1670	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1669	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1668	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1667	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1666	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1665	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1664	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1663	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1662	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1661	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1660	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1659	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1658	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1657	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1656	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1655	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1654	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1653	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1652	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1651	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1650	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1649	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1648	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1647	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1646	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1645	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1644	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1643	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1642	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1641	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1640	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1639	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1638	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1637	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1636	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1635	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1634	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1633	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1632	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1631	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1630	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1629	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1628	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1627	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4	4	4	4		1314	1074	Wheeler pA.1	11	104	1044	1044	1044	+ 4	
1626	24	Tandyl Corp	99	314	314	314	314	+ 114		504	14	Unitlnd pA.2	3	4	4														

[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
<b>FOODS</b>		
Wheat 2, red duru	\$1.85 1/2	31.64
Wheat 2, hard c.h. bu.	1.86 1/2	1.72 3/4
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.88	1.55 1/2
Oats 2 white bu.	.85 1/2	.80 1/2
Rye 2 Western s.h. bu.	1.63	1.67 1/2
Cocoa Acara, lb.	.30 3/4	.47 1/2
Coffee & Santos lb.	.53 1/2	.37

## U.S. Commodity Prices

No. 2					Oct	1.64.50	1.65.50	1.64
Nigh					Osc	1.68.09	1.68.60	1.67
25.70	25.50	225.60	- 3		Feb	1.71.01	1.71.60	1.70
26.28	26.13	226.25	un		Apr	1.73.50	1.74.50	1.73
26.42	26.31	26.43	+ 7		Jun	1.79.80	1.77.40	1.78
26.77	26.77	216.77	+ 6		Aug	1.79.00	1.80.10	1.79
		226.94	+ 5					
		226.97	+ 5					
(nigh)								
ly B								

Jan	38.20	39.25	37.55	38.60	38.20
Sales: Jul 154; Aug 9; Sep 1,171; Oct					

	1976: Nov 25; Dec 614; Jan 23.				
<b>FROZEN PORK BELLIES</b>					
Jul	40.90	41.10	40.20	40.92	40.62
Aug	38.00	28.22	37.55	38.03	37.67
Feb	31.15	31.20	30.87	31.22	30.95
Mar	31.07	31.20	31.01	31.70	31.95
May	31.50	31.63	31.40	31.65	31.27

Sales: Jul 3,921; Aug 3,905; Feb 459;  
 March 21; May 27.

Open Interest: Jul 5,579; Aug 7,205; Feb

## Foreign Stock Indexes

	1974			
	Yest.	Fres.	Hgh	Low
Amsterdam ..	114.7	114.1	132.8	108.7
Brussels ....	87.38	87.42	98.82	84.72
Frankfurt ..	126.33	122.57	169.15	119.54
London 50c ..	311.8	338.7	423.4	316.0
London 500 ..	131.26	130.63	163.27	131.37
Milan .....	61.33	60.93	76.40	59.93
Paris .....	57.5	57.4	107.3	84.4
Sydney .....	554.71	555.04	863.45	473.98
Tokyo .....	158.08	158.03	185.70	148.81
Tokyo (a1) ..	2121.51	2116.96	2634.45	1929.64
Zurich .....	283.2	282.7	355.8	267.8

**COMMODITY TRADERS  
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Our representative

**MR. NORTON WALTUCH**

will be visiting various offices in Paris, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Zurich and Geneva, July 28-August 13, prior to his African cocoa crop inspection trip.

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If you wish to be contacted for either a telephone or personal discussion, please airmail your request to:

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Lazard Frères &amp; Co. Le

**Loeb, Rhoades & Co.**

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Securities Corporation

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**July 9, 1970**

2000



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

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<b>Dresdner Bank</b> <i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>	<b>Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise</b>	<b>Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)</b> <i>Limited</i>
<b>Western American Bank (Europa)</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>Allen &amp; Company</b> <i>Incorporated</i>	
<hr/>		
<b>BNS International (United Kingdom)</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>Berkhardt &amp; Co.</b>	
<b>Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce</b>	<b>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith</b> <i>Securities Underwriter Limited</i>	
<b>American Express Securities S.A.</b>	<b>Henry Aushaber &amp; Co.</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>Arbuthnot Latham &amp; Co.</b> <i>Limited</i>
<b>Astaire &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Julius Baer International</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>Bank of America, S.A.</b>
<b>Banque du Benelux S.A.</b>	<b>Banque du Benelux-La Luxembourgeoise S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Belgo</b> <i>Limited</i>
<b>Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres</b>		<b>Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.</b>
<b>Banque Louis-Dreyfus &amp; Cie</b>	<b>Banque Nordique de Commerce</b>	<b>Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.</b>
<b>Banque Worms et Cie</b>	<b>H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.Y.</b>	<b>Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines</b>
<b>Creditanstalt f. Bankverein</b>	<b>Crédit Chimique</b>	<b>Crédit Commercial de France</b>
<b>Deo norske Creditbank</b>	<b>Dewaszy, Cortvriendt, Eliot Van Campenhout &amp; Cie</b>	<b>Crédit Lyonnais</b>
<b>Eurafrica International</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>F.N.C.B. Eurosecurities S.A.</b>	<b>Effectenbank-Wachburg</b> <i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>
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<b>Kansai Kaisha Bank</b>	<b>Lloyds Bank Europe</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)</b> <i>Limited</i>
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<b>Pitfield, Mackay, Ross &amp; Co.</b> <i>Limited</i>	<b>Rembours en Industriebank N.V.</b>	<b>Pierson, Holding &amp; Pierson</b>
<b>Strauss, Turnbull &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Trade Development Bank</b>	<b>Sistr. Walker</b> <i>Limited</i>
<b>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</b>		<b>Vereinsbank in Hamburg</b>
		<b>White, Wald &amp; Co.</b>

[illegible]

### European Gold Markets

July 8, 1970			
	Open	Close	Change
London .....	35.30	35.30	Unch.
Zurich .....	35.30	35.35	+ 0.
Paris 112.5 dollars:	35.00	35.14	+ 0.
U.S. dollars per ounce			

## Tokyo Exchange

July 8, 1970		
	Price	
	Yen	
Hi Glass ...	199	Matsu E. Inc
Ion Caml ...	316	Matsuo H. Wk
Nip. Print.	329	Mitsubishi Hyv
Bank	364	Mitsui & Co.

## Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Pre. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F. ..	51½	51¾	51½
Fiduciary Tr. ....	65	75	65
First Chicago Corp. .	51¾	52	51
First Nat. Boston ...	58¾	59½	59
U.S. Trust Co. ....	50	52	50

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds			Mid-Day Indicated Prices			Variable Rate			Convertible Bonds			Unit of Account		
Aar Ling 84-87	84 1/2	98	Norfolk 84-87	84 1/2	98	ENEL 104-84	99 1/4	99 1/4	Amco 52-84	85	70	Alcan 69-89	57	59
Aar 80-81	80 1/2	97 1/2	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
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Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87	84	74	Alcoa 67-87	84	74
Alstair 68-72	68 1/2	96	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Occidental 71-82	81	93	Alcoa 67-87					

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Capit	8.14	8.58	Fid Fund	12.3513
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That first trip to the U.S. in search of a market can be one of the most non-productive exercises a company can undertake. Many a businessman comes back with the feeling "Was my journey well enough thought out?"

We ask "Did you do all that is necessary for success?"

If you want to explore market opportunities in the U.S. it's a better idea to make the first trip a visit to one of the European offices of Chemical Bank.

Co-operating with our organization in New York, which works closely with a wide range of industries all over the U.S., we can more quickly locate new opportunities and help you exploit them more effectively.

After all, our business is business, not just looking after money. And you'll be talking with a bank that has taken the trouble to get to know and understand European business methods and techniques—Chemical Bank, the not so all american American bank.

However, if you decide to take that first trip to the U.S., we should like to offer these few words of free advice: our New York address is 20 Pine Street, New York 10015.

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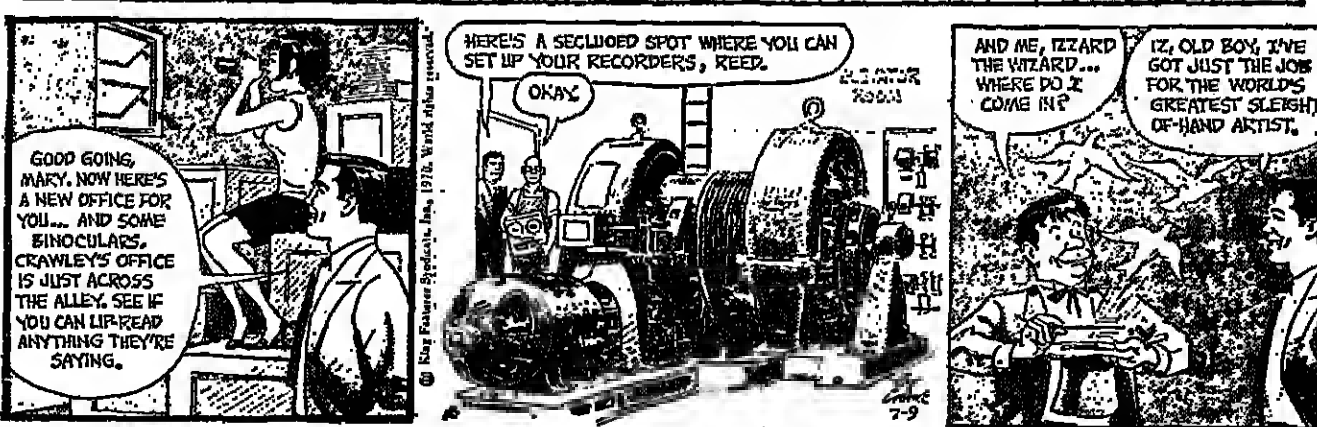
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached a contract of seven diamonds as shown after his partner had opened the North hand with two no-trump.

The bids of four and five clubs were the Gerber convention, asking North about aces and kings. When his responses indicated three aces and a king South could count 11 virtually certain tricks with a possibility of two or more to come from somewhere.

He selected the grand slam in diamonds rather than no-trump because the suit contract was likely to offer greater flexibility.

West led the heart nine. South won with the heart ace in dummy and rightly prepared for the possibility that East held four trumps headed by the jack. He led to the diamond king and returned to dummy's ace, feeling pleased with his foresight when West discarded a spade.

From this point some luck was needed in the black suits. South ruffed a small heart, played three rounds of clubs ending in dummy, and ruffed another small heart. The position was then this:

NORTH (D)		EAST	
AKQ10		74	
AKQ52		37	
A5		3572	
Q19		27642	

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 N.T.	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart nine.

The declarer had to assume that West held the spade king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SEE? DIDN'T I TELL YA MR. SMITH HAS THE BEST BACK YARD IN THE WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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UDGIE

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HUMILE

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Yesterday's Jumble: One thing you can say for being poor—it's INEXPENSIVE.

## BOOKS

## FAMILY PORTRAIT

By Catherine Drinker Bowen

Atlantic-Little, Brown, Illustrated, 301 pp., \$7.50.

Reviewed by Gerald W. Johnson

In 1935 this reviewer was assigned a slender volume titled "Friends and Fiddlers" and signed with a name that he had never heard before, Catherine Drinker Bowen. It was charming.

Thirty-five years later a volume titled "Family Portrait" comes to the same reviewer signed with the same name, but this time he has heard of it—and how! This volume, too, is not without charm, but it does not depend upon that quality alone. It is richer, more vividly colored, wiser and sadder than "Friends and Fiddlers."

In the intervening 35 years Catherine Drinker Bowen has attained a position for which there is no exact classification. She may be described accurately as biographer, historian, critic of music and philosophy, but she is not a "professor" of any. She is a scholar, but not an academic.

Back in the days when women were suppressed more successfully than they are at present, the type was familiar enough and had its own designation: Man of Letters, which was generally understood. It meant one such as Samuel Johnson, no professor and merely an honorary doctor, who could turn out a dictionary, a novel, a poem, or a biography, all on a level of competence that makes it absurd to call him a lexicographer. He was a Man of Letters.

But to refer to Mrs. Bowen, nee Catherine Drinker, as a Woman of Letters is unsatisfactory, tending to bracket her with Mesdames de Sévigné, de Staël, Wortley Montagu and other geniuses of the epistolary style. This American woman's intellectual prototype is Dr. Johnson. It is not of record that she produced anything comparable to

"An observation with extensive view" or "The Vanity of Human Wishes" but the vanity of human wishes has been her theme all these years—and she has treated it with "extensive view."

In this volume, however, the view is narrowed to the Drinker family of Philadelphia, but the interest is wider than the view because sociologists will assuredly find a valuable case history of the development of "natural" aristocracy in America. The adjective is Jefferson's, and "natural" from being an egalitarian, believed in "natural" aristocracy, among men based on "virtue and talents."

But Jefferson's virtue was a straight translation of the Latin virtue, which meant manliness, not piety.

Roman virtue the Drinkers certainly possessed, and Quaker virtue was not lacking among them as far back as the Revolution, when one Henry Drinker (fourth or fifth in a line that now comprises 17 Henrys) was deported from Pennsylvania to the equivalent of a concentration camp in Virginia because he refused not only to bear arms, but to swear allegiance to mortal man. A year and a half later General Nathaniel Greene released Drinker and his fellow

Quakers with strong words about arresting people for their religious beliefs.

The early Drinkers also had talents of various kinds, but intellectuality seems to have become conspicuous among them with Catherine Drinker, an engineer who became president of Lehigh University, and transistored it from a technical institute into a liberal arts college. That was Henry S. Drinker, who married one of the two daughters of a French Huguenot named Beaux. The other daughter was Cecilia Beaux, who gained fame as a portrait painter, but who, in the eyes of her niece, was really remarkable for having many Roman virtues than Spartacus the Gladiator.

The dominant character in this book is, however, the oldest son, Henry M. Drinker, a successful corporation lawyer and author of various texts that are still regarded as authoritative in the law schools, but more remarkable for the choral singing, with 150 voices, that he conducted in his house on Sunday afternoon, and for his amazing analyses of the music of Johann Sebastian Bach. In Catherine's eyes he was The Drinker, much as the Duke of Argyll is The Campbell, or General Sir Gordon is The MacMillan.

Nevertheless, there was also Dr. Cecil Drinker, physiologist and for years one of the great stars of the Harvard Medical School, and Philip Drinker, an engineer, who fabricated the iron lung that was the sole hope of polio victims in the pre-Salk-Sabin days. It is an impressive record for one family in a single generation. And this ignores Catherine's sister Ernestine, an international beauty who, as the wife of William C. Bullitt, for a time was very close to the seats of power.

Here, then, is a Pennsylvania family to set alongside Adams of Massachusetts, Byrd and Harrison of Virginia, Roosevelt of New York, and Stevenson of Illinois, as part of our natural aristocracy, and over against the plutocracy—although Rockefeller and Kennedy seem to be in transit from the latter to the former. What are the characteristics common to these genetic lines? In the case of Drinker it is obvious that they include talent, diligence, strength and courage. Charm is an asset, but dispensable. No Adams has had it, and no Stevenson lacked it. Money helps, but only moderately. But without brains and guts nobody enters that class—and isn't that what Jefferson meant?

Finally, here is a prediction, risky, but a calculated risk. After another 35 years, if this house retains its status, men examining it will decide that The Drinker was none of the Henrys, but Kitty. There were brave men before Agamemnon, but no Homer recorded their deeds, so to what end did they do and dare?

A long-time commentator of the American scene, Gerald W. Johnson wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

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29 for 9, 43 for 13

# Rain Halts Jacklin In Torrid 1st Round

By Fred Tupper

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 8 (AP)—Rain temporarily suspended play for the day and delayed completion of what looked to be the finest round in the making over shot in the British Open. For Tony Jacklin was eight under par for 13 holes when thunder and lightning struck and the deluge flooded the course.

The defending British champion had a 29 on the first nine with five birdies and an eagle and added another birdie on the 10th hole. Record for the British Open is 65, held jointly by Henry Cotton, Eric Brown and Peter Butler of Britain and Leonardo Ruiz of Argentina. Record for nine holes is 29 by five-time champion Peter Thomson of Australia and Tom Haliburton of Britain set on the same day at Lytham St. Anne's in 1963. The record for the Old Course here was 68 until Neil Cole of Britain smashed it today by a stroke in easy conditions earlier on. They all seemed in danger under Jacklin's magnificent assault.

Came the rain. The Royal and Ancient announced that "play has been temporarily suspended for the day and will be resumed at 0730 tomorrow morning where balls lie tonight."

Jacklin had started three times three as putts went down 15, 5, and 15 feet. Two woods and two putts gave him another birdie on the par-five fifth hole. With the ball hanging between two clumps of grass on a fairway bunker, Tony hit a chip-and-run shot to six feet out and in went the putt for a birdie three on the seventh.

Fast on the next three and Tony was in trouble. A drive and then, as somebody yelled "fore," his concentration snapped and Jacklin pushed a four wood into a bush. "I guess I'll have to take the penalty and drop it out tomorrow. It looks unplayable. I'll be lucky to get a six."

Jacklin was down for 43 shots for the 13 holes.

It was a difficult day in this 99th British Open. A Scottish "haar," with mist swirling and visibility down to 200 yards, had delayed the start by half and hour. Then this famous Old Course lay exposed and defenseless under a warm sun and slight easterly breeze.

The glittering field then reduced to a trickle. One of the stars of the Ryder Cup team that drew 16-16 with the United States, last fall, was out in 31, his appetite whetted by a half-hour wait on the fifth.

## ILTA Rejects Bid to Prevent South Africa From Competing

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation overwhelmingly rejected today a Hungarian proposal to expel South Africa—which would have barred South African players from international competition anywhere.

Only the Soviet bloc and some African countries backed the expulsion move, rejected by the federation's annual general meeting by a 172-56 vote.

Federation president Ben A. Barnett of Australia said most delegates were swayed against the Hungarian motion by a letter from the non-white South African National Lawn Tennis Union pleading on behalf of 18,000 black and colored players not to be barred from international tennis.

The federation also decided to allow tennis to be played with yellow balls for an experimental period of one year. The colored-ball experiment was suggested by the British Federation to determine whether they gave better visibility—particularly in artificial light.

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Another change in the rules experimentally approved for one year was an American proposal to break a tie when a score reaches 12. The players will play a special "tie-break" game, serving alternate two points with a point scoring system so arranged that the first man to win five points wins the game and the set at a nominal score of 7-5.

## Clay Exhibition Is Blocked By Ruling in South Carolina

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 8 (AP)—The Charleston County Council said yesterday that it won't permit former world heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay to fight in its 4,000-seat county hall.

Promoter Reggie Jackson said his attorneys would seek an injunction to prevent the council from stopping the exhibition. Clay is scheduled to spar in two three-round matches tomorrow night.

That's a long way from the last time Muhammad fought—November, 1967, before a packed house in New York's Madison Square Garden, where he knocked out Zora Folley in the seventh round.

After 3 1/2 years of court battles on his draft status, a marriage gone sour, and no action in the ring, he said he was "just doing what the promoters tell me to do."

How does he feel he will do tomorrow night in the ring? "I was just told to come in here and I'm here, no prediction," he said. "I'm not predicting anything. I'm not predicting anything. I'm not predicting anything."

World's like to take on world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier? "I haven't got anything to say about that. I'm not predicting anything. I'm not predicting anything. I'm not predicting anything."



ON THE BACK STRETCH—John Lowe, a runner on the Newark, Del., high school track team, who conditions himself by sprinting up steps in the University of Delaware Stadium, takes a breather.

## Valiant Easily Beats Heritage As America's Cup Trials Open

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., July 8 (AP)—A sparkling team of untried sailors was greeted by some very limited competition yesterday in the opening round of the America's Cup observation trials.

As expected, Valiant and Intrepid showed the most speed. Valiant defeated Heritage by 9 minutes 35 seconds, a margin that matched the name of the race committee boat. Intrepid defeated Weatherly, Valiant's 12-year-old trial horse, by 3 minutes 55 seconds.

The race was delayed two hours, until 1 p.m., to allow yachtsmen to attend memorial services for the late Harold S. Vanderbilt.

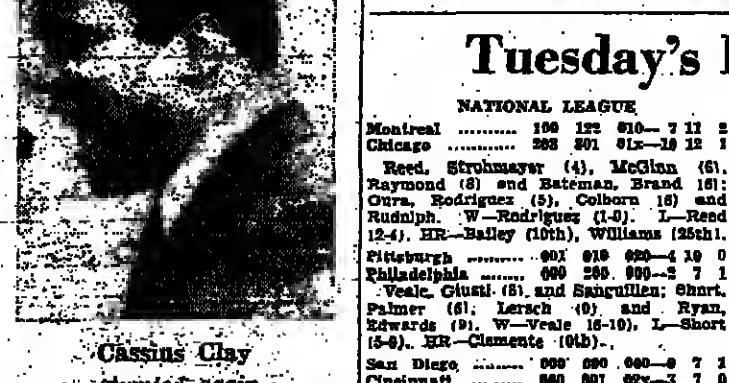
Today's pairings, with the regular 11 a.m. rendezvous, will send Intrepid against Heritage and Valiant against Weatherly.

Today's 243-mile races were sailed on fairly smooth seas in moderate southwest breezes that began at 12 knots, softened to half that by 2 p.m., and freshened late in the day.

Neither contest generated enough excitement to keep a seagull awake. After more than four hours of racing, only a handful of the 60 spectator craft that turned out were still around.

By then, Valiant was more than a mile ahead of Heritage. Both were flying red protest flags, the result of a close tacking incident a couple of minutes before the start. Der Barker, chairman of the New York Yacht Club's race committee, said the protest wouldn't be decided until tomorrow morning.

**Tensi Has Back Surgery**  
DENVER, July 8 (AP)—Steve Tensi, a star at quarterback for the Denver Broncos, the last three American Football League seasons, underwent surgery for a back injury suffered last November. He will be out of action six to eight weeks.



Cassius Clay, "stymied" again.

Image of straight answers to questions. "I'm through with all that now. I was just campaigning in those days," he said.

Then are you just doing what the promoters are telling you to do? "I guess you could say that."

Clay's promoter was more verbal. He said the county council's action to block Clay's appearance was "typical bigotry that exists in the South and in Charleston."

Meanwhile, Clay is just hiding his time until tomorrow night. He said he might "run about three miles" this afternoon and that he had "brought a little exercise equipment along with me."

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—France, winning three sprint events, shocked the United States tonight with seven victories in the first half of a two-day track and field meet here against three for the United States. France led in point scoring, 56 to 50.

The French beat America's best runner in the 100-meter dash, 400-meter hurdles and 4 x 100 meter relay. French athletes also won the shot put and long jump events.

Jean-Claude Nallet, 23, started the Americans in the first event of the evening with a victory in the 400-meter hurdles, defeating American record holder Ralph Mann of Brigham Young University in 42.8 seconds. It was a new French record and equaled the best world time.

Nallet passed Mann at about 220 meters and ran away from him. Mann's time was 43.5 seconds.

"I was never beaten like that before," Mann said, a startled look on his face. "I just let him get away from me."

The series of French sprint successes culminated in the 100 meters where the United States was dominated for decades. Alain Sarrut beat out Ben Vaughan, U.S. Army, in 10.5 seconds. Gerard Pénouil of France was third, also in 10.5 and Ivory Crockett of Western Illinois University was fourth in 10.8.

Vaughan said he lost three yards in a bad start. "That accounts for the terrible time," he said.

France's third surprising sprint victory came in the 4 x 100-meter relay, when Eddie Hart of the University of California at Berkeley and Willie Turner of Oregon State made a bad hand pass on the first leg. The team of Sarrut, Penouil, Jean Bourne and René Metz ran the relay in 38.0; the U.S. team did 39.2.

The French kept their lead by winning the 3,000-meter steeplechase and 5,000 meters as expected, and by taking the long jump and shot put events the United States was forced to win.

In the shot put, Pierre Colnard, a 41-year-old sergeant in the French Army, set a new French record of 19.70 meters to beat out Steve Wilhelm of the University of Kansas, who did 19.44 meters.

In the long jump, France took the first two places with Jacques Paul registering 6.55 meters and Christian Tourret, 7.33 meters. The best American effort was by Jim Diegel of the University of Oregon with 7.31 meters, America's victories.

**Major League Standings**  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
New York ..... 45 38 356 1/2  
Pittsburgh ..... 46 38 348 1/2  
San Francisco ..... 35 42 311 1/2  
St. Louis ..... 39 42 311 1/2  
Philadelphia ..... 34 47 320 1/2  
Montreal ..... 49 35 312 1/2  
Western Division  
Cincinnati ..... 59 23 720  
Los Angeles ..... 49 32 690 1/2  
Atlanta ..... 41 39 513 1/2  
San Francisco ..... 47 39 513 1/2  
Houston ..... 34 49 410 1/2  
San Diego ..... 32 53 376 1/2

**Tuesday's Line Scores**  
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